

**FILE DESCRIPTION**

**NEW YORK FILE**

**SUBJECT** NAT'L COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
ROSENBERG

**FILE NO.** 100-107111

**VOLUME NO.** 40

**SERIALS** 1533

THRU

1572

## NOTICE

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File No: 100-107111Re: NAT'L COMM. TO SECURE JUSTICE / ROSENBERGDate: 11/78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1533	7/20/54	SA TO SAC NY MEMO ENCL. ACTION BOOKS Publication	1/1	1/1	
1534	6/22/54	REPORT FROM ST LOUIS	27	27	
1535	7/20/54	SAC ST LOUIS TO SAC NY	1	1	
1536	7/20/54	REPORT FROM BUFFALO	3	3	
1537	7/21/54	SA TO SAC NY MEMO ENCL. "THE SOBELL CASE"	1/4	1/4	
1538	7/21/54	SA TO SAC NY MEMO ENCL. "WHO GETS SENT TO ALCATRAZ"	1/2	1/2	
1539	7/21/54	SA TO SAC NY MEMO ENCL. "WHAT NEXT FOR MORTON SOBELL"	1/7	1/7	
1540	7/21/54	SA TO SAC NY MEMO ENCL. "ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG"	1/4	1/4	
1541	7/22/54	SA TO SAC CHICAGO REPORT ON COMMITTEE ROSENBERG/SOBELL	3	3	
1542	7/23/54	AIRTEL SAC PITTSBURGH TO HQ	1	0	
1542 A	7/23/54	SA TO SAC CHICAGO REPORT ON ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE	4	4	
1543	7/26/54	SA TO SAC NY MEMO ENCL. "OPEN LETTER TO DANIEL MARSHALL"	1/2	1/2	

File No: 100-107111Re: NATL COMM. TO SECURE JUSTICE/ROSENBERGDate: 1/78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1544	7/26/54	SA TO SAC NY MEMO ENCL. "MEMO TO EDITORS"	1/10	1/10	
1545	7/26/54	SA TO SAC NY MEMO ENCL. DEAR FRIEND LETTER	1/1	1/1	
1546	7/26/54	SE TO SAC NY MEMO ANNOUNCEMENT FROM "MORNING FREIHEIT"	1	-	SEE NY FILE 100-37158
1547	7/27/54	SA TO SAC NY MEMO CIRCULAR FROM HELEN SABELL	1/1	1/1	
1548	7/29/54	SAC, LA RADIOGRAM TO HQ	1	1	
1549	8/4/54	SAC, PHILA AIR-TEL TO HQ/NY	1	0	
1550	8/5/54	SAC, PHILA AIR-TEL TO HQ/NY/CB	2	0	
1551	8/5/54	SA TO SAC, LA MEMO REPORT ON COMM. ROSENBERG JUSTICE	1	0	
1551A	8/6/54	SA TO SAC, PITT MEMO RE. CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS	4	4	
1552	8/9/54	SE TO SAC, NY MEMO ARTICLE FROM "MORNING FREIHEIT"	1	-	SEE NY FILE 65-15348
1553	8/9/54	SE TO SAC, NY MEMO ANNOUNCEMENT FROM "MORNING FREIHEIT"	1	-	SEE NY FILE 100-37158
1554	8/10/54	SAC, NY TO SAC, CHICAGO ARTICLE FROM "MORNING FREIHEIT"	3	-	SEE NY FILE 100-37158



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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1555	8/10/54	SAC, PHILA AIR-TEL TO NY, HQ	1	0	
1556	8/11/54	SAC, IND TO SAC, NY RE. THIRD PARTY	1	1	
1557	8/11/54	SE TO SAC, NY MEMO EDITORIAL IN "MORNING FREIHEIT"	1	-	SEE NY FILE 100-37158
1558	8/11/54	SE TO SAC, NY MEMO EDITORIAL FROM "MORNING FREIHEIT"	1	-	SEE NY FILE 100-37158
1559	8/12/54	SAC, NY TO SAC, CHICAGO ARTICLE FROM "MORNING FREIHEIT"	2	2	
1560	8/17/54	SA TO SAC, NY MEMO REPORT ON COMM. ROSENBERG JUSTICE	1	1	
1561	8/19/54	SE TO SAC, NY MEMO ARTICLE IN "MORNING FREIHEIT"	3	3	
1562	8/13/54	LETTER FROM CITIZEN TO SAC, NY	1	1	
1563	8/20/54	RESPONSE TO CITIZEN	1	1	
1564	8/23/54	SA TO SAC NY MEMO RE. THIRD PARTY	1	-	REFERRED TO ANOTHER GOVT AGENCY
1565	8/24/54	SAC, LA AIRTEL TO HQ	1	0	
1566	8/25/54	SAC, CLEV. TO HQ	2	0	

File No: 100-107111Re: NAT'L Comm. To Secure Justice / ROSENBERGDate: 1/78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
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1567	8/25/54	REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	5	5	
1568	8/25/54	SAC, NEWARK TO HQ	1	1	
1568A	8/26/54	SA TO SAC, NY MEMO WEDY	3	-	REFERRED TO ANOTHER GOVT AGENCY
1569	9/2/54	SAC, LA TO HQ RADIOGRAM	2	2	
1570	9/3/54	SA TO SAC, LA ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMM.	1	-	SEE NY FILE 100-109849
1571	9/7/54	REPORT MADE AT BOSTON	9	9	
1572	9/7/54	HQ TO SAC, CLEV. C. SJ-ROSENBERG	1	1	

## U. S. Department of Justice

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## FEDERAL BUREAU

of

*Bulfile 100-387835*  
 INVESTIGATION

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See also Nos.

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 NPC Daily Worker Sub File B  
 NPC National Guardian Sub File C  
 NPC Morning Freiheit - Sub File D  
 Prosecution Summary Sub File E

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-52901-2

N.Y. Informants - Sub File F  
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*100-107111*

*Section 40  
 Bulfile 1533-1572*

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY (100-107111) (Sect-6)

DATE: 7/20/54

FROM : DAMON W. PITCHER, SA

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS-C

b7D

By mail on 7/9/54, [REDACTED] PS furnished to attached notice from Action Books, 165 Broadway, room 2800, signed by WILLIAM A. REUBEN, which states that the book, "Atom Spy Hoax," originally scheduled for publication on 6/19/54 will be published within a few weeks and definitely in July.

1- [REDACTED] (P&C)

b7D

DWP:JBC

100-107111-1533

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JUL 21 1954	
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*[Handwritten signature/initials over stamp]*

ACTION BOOKS

165 Broadway, N.Y. 6, N.Y. Room 2800

June 14, 1954

Dear Friend,

I want to thank you for your advance order making possible the publication of ATOM SPY HOAX, and to apologize for the delay in having your copy reach you.

It was planned to publish the book on June 19, the first anniversary of the Rosenberg's death. However, the unsettled nature of both the McCarthy hearings (especially as it concerns Roy Cohen, the U.S. attorney chiefly responsible for the convictions in the Rosenberg-Sobell case) and the charges against J. Robert Oppenheimer, have resulted in a decision to withhold publication until the issues in both these cases are more clearly resolved.

At any rate, the delay will not be longer than a few weeks, and I can promise you that the book will reach you next month.

p.s. Please excuse this form acknowledgement but the demands of individual publishing make it impossible, until after publication, for me to personally acknowledge your order.

Sincerely,

William A. Reuben

100-107111-1533

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT ST. LOUIS, MO.	DATE WHEN MADE 6-22-54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6-16, 17-54	REPORT MADE BY PHILIP F. DONEGAN
TITLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, aka St. Louis Rosenberg-Sobell Committee. St. Louis Committee to Secure Justice			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: in the Rosenberg Case

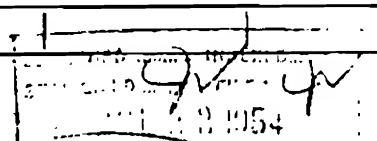
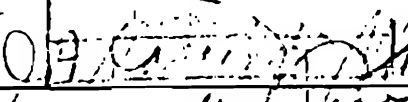
St. Louis CSJRC organized in St. Louis in spring of 1952 to solicit funds and local support for convicted atom spies, JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. In 9-53 organization changed its name to St. Louis Rosenberg-Sobell Committee but retained the same officers and method of operation. The new committee was concerned with efforts to secure the release of ALBERT SOBELL from Alcatraz Prison and to solicit funds in his behalf. Since 12-52, HAVE PERKINS has served as chairman and the secretary-treasurer since 12-52 has been SOL DEIMAN. The main activity in the St. Louis area has been distribution of literature and to solicit support of CP front groups. Organization has no official headquarters and holds its meetings at the homes of members. Connections of leaders with CP set forth.

- P -

## DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

This is a joint report of SA CHARLES F. BRESNAHAN and SA PHILIP F. DONEGAN.

It is to be noted that the St. Louis Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case existed in St. Louis from spring 1952 until September, 1953. At this time the organization changed its name to the St. Louis Rosenberg-Sobell Committee.

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For the purpose of brevity, the St. Louis Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case will hereinafter be referred to as the St. Louis CSJRC and the St. Louis Rosenberg-Sobell Committee will be referred to as the RSC.

All informants furnishing information in this report are of known reliability unless otherwise stated.

## I. ORIGIN, SCOPE AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES

### A. ORIGIN

b7D [redacted] advised that on April 17, 1952 a meeting of the St. Louis CSJRC was held at the Italian Fraternal Hall, 626 E. Vandeventer, St. Louis. The main speaker at this meeting was DAVID ALMAN, who was described by the informant as Executive Secretary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. ALMAN stated that he and five other friends of the ROSENBERGS had originated the National Committee which had met with great success in the United States, as well as abroad. He stated that funds were being collected to enable the case to be carried to the Supreme Court and pointed out that Rosenberg Mass Meetings were being held everywhere, along with petitions being sent to the Supreme Court. According to informant, between 25 and 30 persons attended this meeting which was believed to be the first meeting of this organization held in St. Louis.

Informant also furnished a leaflet announcing the above meeting of July 14, 1952. According to the informant, the leaflet indicated that this was to be the first meeting of this organization.

b7D [redacted] advised that the "Rosenberg Committee" opened a regular banking account at the MANCHESTER BANK of St. Louis in December, 1952. According to this source, the individuals who signed the Account Card for this account were HAVEN PEKIDES, SOL PERMAN and HERSCHEL WALKER.

b7D [redacted] advised that at a meeting of the St. Louis CSJRC in September, 1953, it was announced that the new name of the organization would be the St. Louis Rosenberg-Sobell Committee.

### B. SCOPE

b7D According to [redacted] the activity of the St. Louis CSJRC had been confined to the metropolitan St. Louis area. Informant has stated that the organization had no official headquarters but has used as its



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headquarters the home of one of its officers, MARY FERGUSON, who resides at 1455 Rowan Avenue, St. Louis. This organization has used as a return address on literature and correspondence, Box 1233 Central Station, St. Louis, Missouri.

C. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

[redacted] advised that at a meeting held on [redacted] St. Louis, a petition was circulated in behalf of the Rosenberg case to solicit signatures and funds. It was stated that additional funds were to be collected to enable the case to be appealed to the Supreme Court for a new trial. b7D

According to [redacted] for the Communist Party b7D  
May Day celebration [redacted] copies of the "Amicus Brief in the Rosenberg Case" was distributed for all present to sign.

The CP-USA has been cited by the Attorney General within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] has advised that SOL PERMAN was a member of the Professional Branch of the CP in St. Louis in 1947. b7D

[redacted] advised that MARY FERGUSON attended a Midwest Conference of the Rosenberg Committee which was held in Chicago, Illinois, on August 16 and 17, 1952 under the auspices of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. At this conference, FERGUSON stated that at a National Board Meeting of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, the Rosenberg Case had been discussed and a resolution had been passed lending support of this organization in the Rosenberg Case. She also stated at this conference that DAVID ALMAN, from the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, had spoken in St. Louis to a group of 30 people at which time \$90.00 was collected for the ROSENBERGS. b7D

According to [redacted] the St. Louis Chapter of the NCASP has sponsored the local appearance of several out-of-town speakers, all of whom have extolled the virtues of the Soviet Union and have been highly critical of the foreign policies of the United States, insofar as it b7D

affects the Soviet Union.

b7D [REDACTED] furnished a typewritten letter dated July 31, 1952 on the letterhead of the St. Louis CSJRC under the signature of MARY E. FERGUSON, Chairman. This letter enclosed "A Call to Conference" which announced the above Midwestern Conference to be held in Chicago, Illinois, on August 16 and 17, 1952.

b7D According to [REDACTED] a meeting of the St. Louis Chapter, NCASP was held on [REDACTED]. At this meeting, FERGUSON gave a report on the Rosenberg Conference that she had attended in Chicago. She stated that the National Committee wanted 100,000 more signatures in the "Amicus Brief" and wanted 30,000 of them from the midwest. FERGUSON stated that one of the most important things the National Committee needed was money and that so far, they had collected about \$50,000. She said the National Committee estimated that at least \$25,000 more would be needed to carry on.

[REDACTED]

b7D According to [REDACTED] at a meeting of the St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee, held on [REDACTED] it was announced that there was to be a meeting of the Rosenberg Committee held at [REDACTED]. All those present were urged to attend this meeting of the Rosenberg Committee.

b7D According to [REDACTED] the St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee was formed in St. Louis in September, 1950, for the purpose of lending support and financial aid to the St. Louis Smith Act subjects. [REDACTED] stated that the Defense Committee has been under the complete control and domination of the Communist Party since its inception.

b7D According to [REDACTED] under the auspices of the St. Louis Chapter of the NCASP, it was agreed by all present that everyone should write a post card to President TRUMAN, asking that the ROSENBERG sentence be commuted.

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b7D On [REDACTED] a meeting of the St. Louis CSJRC was held [REDACTED] St. Louis, Missouri, according to [REDACTED]. At this meeting, SEL PERMAN discussed his recent attendance at a Rosenberg Committee meeting held in New York which he had attended as a delegate from the St. Louis Rosenberg Committee.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D In January, 1953, [REDACTED] stated that on January 10, 1953, a picket line and demonstration was held in front of St. Louis City Hall, sponsored by the St. Louis CSJRC.

According to T-12, during the above demonstration, HAVEN PERMAN stated he was Chairman of the St. Louis CSJRC and further stated that he was in charge of the pickets and that they were picketing in behalf of the Rosenberg Case. Informant stated that some of the pickets carried banners which read as follows:

- 1—"Don't make orphans of two children"
  - 2—"If given time, the Rosenbergs can prove they are not guilty"
  - 3—"The courts have made mistakes before"
  - 4—"Clemency for the Rosenbergs"
- b7D [REDACTED]

According to [REDACTED] a meeting of the St. Louis CSJRC was held

b7D [REDACTED] At this meeting SOL JERMAN stated that the Committee was going to mail out 500 letters to the most active members, seeking donations. He stated that these individuals were the cream of the committee members. At this meeting it was stated that the ROSENBERG committee had only \$7.00 in the treasury and that additional funds were needed.

b7D According to [REDACTED] a meeting of the St. Louis CSJRC was held on [REDACTED] At this meeting SOL JERMAN gave a report on a meeting that had been held in Chicago in behalf of the ROSENBERGS and stated that the St. Louis Committee should step up its efforts to get donations and to have additional letters sent to the president. JERMAN stated that the letters to the president should be in the individuals' own handwriting rather than typewritten or mimeographed in order that the Government would know that this was the will of the people and not that of a pressure group.

b7D According to [REDACTED] a meeting of the St. Louis CSJRC was held at [REDACTED] At this meeting, a discussion was held concerning additional means of bringing the truth about the ROSENBERGS to additional people. HAVEN PERKINS stated that the main activities of the Committee thus far had consisted in canvassing neighborhoods and distributing literature in various neighborhoods. It was also stated at this meeting that there was a need to get additional signature on the new "Amicus Brief" for the ROSENBERGS.

b7D [REDACTED]

The Civil Rights Congress is an organization designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

HAVEN PERKINS, present at this meeting, made an announcement concerning the ROSENBERGS and distributed a leaflet announcing that one JOHN WEXLEY, author of the play, "The Last Mile," would speak in St. Louis on June 5, 1953 concerning the ROSENBERG case, under the sponsorship of the St. Louis CSJRC.

b7D [REDACTED] meeting sponsored by the St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee on [REDACTED] said meeting having been called to order by HAVEN PERKINS who introduced one Mrs. SIDELL as a speaker for the evening. (Mrs. SIDELL was not further identified.)

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SIDELL spoke on the trial of the ROSENBERGS and attempted to solicit contributions from the group present on their behalf.

b7D [REDACTED] a meeting of the St. Louis CSJRC at [REDACTED] the particulars of this meeting and those present was not reported.

b7D [REDACTED] a meeting of the St. Louis CSJRC, at which HAVEN PERKINS solicited contributions on behalf of the ROSENBERG children. Also at this meeting, indefinite plans were made to have a mass demonstration at the Federal Building, St. Louis, on June 13, 1953 to gain sympathy for the St. Louis CSJRC.

b7D [REDACTED] advised that on [REDACTED] a meeting of the St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee, at which meeting a collection for a trip to Washington, D.C., was taken up by one "RED" DAVIS in order that delegates might be sent to attend a mass demonstration on behalf of the ROSENBERGS on June 13, 1953.

b7D [REDACTED] advised that WILLIAM "RED" DAVIS is an active Communist Party member in the St. Louis area.

[REDACTED] advised that a meeting of the St. Louis CSJRC was held at [REDACTED] The discussion at this meeting concerned efforts which had been made in contacting local newspapers in an effort to secure an editorial concerning the ROSENBERGS.

b7D [REDACTED] advised that on [REDACTED] a meeting of the St. Louis CSJRC was held [REDACTED] At this meeting PERKINS stated that he had received a telephone call from the National Office requesting that the St. Louis organization send a representative to Washington, D.C., on June 18, 1953, to talk to Congressmen concerning the ROSENBERGS. Everyone in attendance was urged to send telegrams to their congressmen, seeking clemency in behalf of the ROSENBERGS.

b7D According to [REDACTED] on June 18, 1953, the St. Louis CSJRC sponsored a picket line in front of the Federal Building, 12th and Market Streets, St. Louis, Missouri. According to the informant this picket line was intended to bring public attention and sympathy to the cause of the ROSENBERGS.

According to [REDACTED] 16, the same committee also sponsored a picket line in front of the Federal Building, 12th and Market Streets on June 19, 1953. Participants in this picket line carried signs asking for clemency

in the ROSENBERG case.

b7D [redacted] furnished a two-page mimeographed letter dated June 23, 1953 [redacted]. This was issued by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case and bore the mimeographed signature of DAVID ALMAN, Executive Secretary. The letter stated that the great movement built around the ROSENBERGs would be continued and would be expanded in behalf of the ROSENBERG children and MORTON SOBELL. It pointed out that a fund should be set up for the ROSENBERG children in each city and that efforts should be made to win a new trial for MORTON SOBELL.

b7D According to [redacted] on [redacted] a meeting of the St. Louis Chapter, NCASP, was held at [redacted]. At this meeting, DR. SOL LONDE, local chairman of the [redacted], talked in behalf of the ROSENBERG and distributed application slips for the "Death-House Letters" which he stated were available for \$1.00. LONDE stated that these letters which had been written by the ROSENBERG to their children are to be sold to provide funds for the children, and that the plan is to have them translated into several languages in order to sell 1,000,000 copies. LONDE stated that the public must be enlightened about such crimes as the electrocution of the ROSENBERGs so that the country will not go entirely Fascist.

b7D [redacted] advised that on [redacted] an open meeting of the committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGs, at which HAVEN PERKINS acted as chairman. At this meeting a copy of a letter from one BLOCH, described as the ROSENBERG attorney, was read. This letter was a statement to the effect that BLOCH had been appointed guardian of the ROSENBERG children and that all moneys collected on behalf of the children should be turned over to him to be placed in a trust fund.

The main point of discussion at this meeting was centered about MORTON SOBELL, and it was decided that all should exert every effort to obtain a new trial for MORTON SOBELL, but that first it would be necessary to procure his transfer from Alcatraz. It was stated at this meeting, source not reported, that a new trial for SOBELL could quite possibly prove the innocence of the ROSENBERGs.

b7D [redacted] advised that on [redacted] a meeting of the RSC which was opened by HAVEN PERKINS, and that at this meeting PERKINS made a plea that the committee raise 385,000 to educate and take care of the ROSENBERG children. He stated that they already had 310,000 and that they would attempt to raise the additional funds through sale of the "Rosenbergs' Books." Also at this meeting, PERKINS stated that

It would be necessary to distribute leaflets in order to bring the MORTON SOBELL case to the attention of the public.

b7D [redacted] advised that on [redacted] a meeting of the Rosenberg Committee at [redacted] and the agenda at this meeting consisted of plans to raise money to send a delegate to the National Conference to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell Cases to be held in Chicago, October 10 and 11, 1953. It was announced at this meeting that the ROSENBERG attorney, EMANUEL H. BLOCH, was to go on a speaking tour, the time not known, and that it was expected that his lectures on the ROSENBERG case would raise \$75,000 for the trust fund for the ROSENBERG children. At this meeting, HAVEN PERKINS charged that the Supreme Court had never reviewed the ROSENBERG case and that therefore the procedure in reference to the SOBELL case should be to ask the Supreme Court to review said case.

b7D [redacted] advised that on [redacted] a meeting of the ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee which meeting was called to order by HAVEN PERKINS. PERKINS introduced his wife, CLARA MAE PERKINS, who had been a delegate to the RSC National Conference in Chicago. She, in her address to the group, traced the slight acquaintance SOBELL had with the ROSENBERGS and made the statement that in a federal court, the character of witnesses cannot be questioned after a trial, though it can be in a State Court; that if this is the kind of Government we have, it should certainly be changed. She said some foreign countries were more interested in the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case than were some Americans; that they wanted to get SOBELL out of Alcatraz so that he would have a better standard of living, and that they wanted to raise \$50,000 for him.

b7D [redacted] advised that on [redacted] a meeting of the RSC which was given primarily to welcome back SOL DERMAN, supra.

b7D [redacted] advised that on [redacted] a meeting of the RSC at [redacted] HAVEN PERKINS acted as chairman and a request for additional funds for the ROSENBERG children was made, the statement having been made at this meeting that the books, "The Letters of the Rosenbergs" were not selling as expected.

b7D [redacted] advised that on [redacted] at a meeting of the SLEDC, [redacted] CLARA MAE PERKINS announced that the SOBELL Committee was going to have an affair at her home on May 8, 1954, and that at the present time the National Committee is engaged in two projects; one to send birthday greetings to SOBELL, and another to get SOBELL transferred from Alcatraz, so he can be near his wife and consult with lawyers. CLARA MAE PERKINS asked everyone to write letters on both these matters, after which time the SLEDC was adjourned.

## II. OFFICERS

### A. LOCAL OFFICERS

b7D According to [redacted] the following are the present officers of the St. Louis CSJRC.

Chairman — HAVEN P. PERKINS

Secretary-Treasurer — SOL DERMAN

Publicity Committee — MARY E. FERGUSON, JOHN PAPPADAMOS

b7D [redacted] advised that MARY FERGUSON was at that time serving as chairman of the newly organized St. Louis CSJRC.

[redacted]

b7D [redacted] advised that a meeting of the St. Louis CSJRC was held on [redacted] At this meeting it was stated that the election of officers had taken place at a meeting [redacted] and that the new officers of the organization were HAVEN PERKINS, Chairman, SOL DERMAN, Secretary-Treasurer and a publicity committee was appointed consisting of MARY E. FERGUSON and JOHN PAPPADAMOS.

[redacted]

b7D [redacted] 1953 informant furnished a letter received from the St. Louis CSJRC dated [redacted] This was signed "St. Louis Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, Haven Perkins, Chairman, Sol Derman, Secretary-Treasurer."



b7D According to [redacted] literature distributed by the St. Louis CSJRC in January, 1954 reflected that HAVEN PERKINS was still chairman of this organization.

### III. STATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

#### A. STATEMENTS BY OFFICIALS

b7D [redacted] advised that a meeting of the St. Louis CSJRC was held on [redacted] A speaker at this meeting was DOUGLAS MAC LEOD, who stated that the trials in Foley Square, New York, as well as other trials, including the Rosenberg trial were all in violation of the constitution. He also stated that the Smith Act and McCarran Act violated the Constitution, and he urged that the U.S. Bill of Rights had been torn into scraps of paper as a result of this.

b7D According to [redacted] DOUGLAS MAC LEOD was known to have been an active member of the Professional Branch of the Communist Party in St. Louis during 1946.

According to [redacted] a turkey dinner was held at Janison Memorial Hall on November 27, 1952 under the sponsorship of the SLEDC. At this meeting WILLIAM DAVIS (described by [redacted] as a militant Communist Party member in 1952) announced that a meeting of the St. Louis CSJRC would be held at the home of HAVEN PERKINS, 3715 La Salle Street, on December 3, 1952. DAVIS discussed the importance of saving the ROSENBERGS from the death sentence and stated that if they died, Fascism would have won a victory in America.

b7D [redacted] advised on [redacted] a meeting of the [redacted] St. Louis CSJRC was held at [redacted] HAVEN PERKINS, who was identified as chairman of the organization, chaired the meeting. It was stated that a Post Office Box should be rented in behalf of the organization

and that a door-bell campaign should be undertaken to interest people in the ROSENBERG case. Other proposed activities for the organization was: 1-- the contacting of various prominent people in St. Louis, 2--the insertion of an advertisement in a local newspaper concerning the ROSENBERG case, 3 -- plans for a mass meeting with an out-of-town speaker. In regard to the newspaper advertisement, it was stated that this would cost over \$500.00 and therefore it was necessary for the organization to raise a considerable amount of money.

PERKINS indicated that the strategy of the Committee would be to stress the point that the ROSENBERG sentences were too severe for the reason that individuals more prominent than they had received lighter sentences for the same offenses. PERKINS also stated that the National Office in New York had assured the St. Louis organization that they would send a speaker to St. Louis in the event a mass meeting was arranged.

b7D [redacted] advised that at a meeting of the SLEDC, held on [redacted] BROCKMAN SCHUMACHER, chairman of the SLEDC, stated that it was his proposal that the entire meeting scheduled for the following day should be turned over to the ROSENBERG committee. He added that "all organizations" would be concentrating on the ROSENBERGS during this week. He also stated that on January 6, 1953, there was being scheduled a mobilization by the ROSENBERG Committee in an effort to raise \$300.00 for a quarter page ad in a newspaper, calling for clemency for the ROSENBERGS.

In the January 9, 1953 issue of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat newspaper, there appeared an article captioned "Aldermen's aid asked to Save Rosenbergs". This stated that the St. Louis Board of Aldermen had been requested to pass a resolution, asking President TRUMAN to grant executive clemency to JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. It stated that the request had been made by HAVEN P. PERKINS, Chairman of the St. Louis Committee to Secure Justice in the "Rosenberg Case, 3715 LaSalle Street.

b7D According to [redacted] at a meeting of the SLEDC held at [redacted] SOL DERMAN stated that he had brought ROSENBERG petitions for all in attendance to sign. These were addressed to the president and requested executive clemency in behalf of the ROSENBERGS. DERMAN stated that thousands of letters were being sent to President EISENHOWER from all over the world, asking for clemency.

b7D [redacted] advised that on [redacted] a meeting of the St. Louis CSJHC was held at [redacted]. At this meeting, Dr.

SOL LONDE, Chairman of the St. Louis Chapter, NCASP stated that "We owe the Rosenbergs, those noble people, a great debt for not betraying the Progressive Party of this country and other countries." He continued that whether they be Communist, pro-Soviet or Socialist, the Rosenbergs were "truly noble, that is the only word to describe them". LONDE continued that the fact that the Government offered them their lives for informing, indicated weakness and not strength because in so doing the Government admitted that the ROSENBERGS had outsmarted it.

b7D [redacted] stated that on [redacted] a meeting of the SLEDC was held at [redacted] at this meeting SOL DERMAN made a speech about the ROSENBERGS. He stated that he had just returned from Washington, D.C., where he had informed some of the senators and representatives about the ROSENBERG case. DERMAN stated that the Congressmen interviewed indicated that they knew nothing about the ROSENBERG case and that they had thanked him for bringing the whole matter to their attention.

In the June 22, 1953 issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch newspaper, in the "Letters to the Editor", there appeared the following letter which was signed "Haven P. Perkins, Chairman, St. Louis Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case." This letter is quoted as follows:

"The courts gave a formal hearing to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, but they never considered the evidence that the main witness was a perjurer. The evidence of this perjury was never submitted to a jury.

"The evidence of this perjury was never submitted to the Supreme Court because the Supreme Court always declared it had no authority to review the case.

"The evidence of this perjury was never submitted to the American people because the newspapers refused to print it, (until once the Post-Dispatch in a book review noted that there were doubts about the Rosenbergs' guilt.)

The hullabaloo which was raised over Justice Douglas's stay of execution showed how difficult it was for the Rosenbergs to get a fair trial. The Supreme Court was rushed into an unprecedented special session- vigorously protested by Justice Black--to make sure that they were dead before the real facts were made known to the public.

"But facts will out. The innocence of the Rosenbergs will be proved. And the lynch spirit which has intimidated our judges will be replaced by the true fairness of the American people."

**B. STATEMENTS IN LITERATURE DESIGNATED.**

b7D On [REDACTED] furnished a letter distributed by the St. Louis CSJRC over the signature of HAVEN PERKINS and SOL DERMAN. This letter, which is dated February 27, 1953, calls for letters to the President and congressmen and states in part "Let's now—without relaxing in the clemency fight—begin to bring the facts to light again, particularly criticism of Prosecutor SAYPOL, the FBI admission of perjury, the fallacious Greenglass testimony, the statements of Ercy and Einstein. We have not saved the lives of the Rosenbergs. We have won a little time—6 or 8 weeks. Let's make use of every minute of that time to publicize and organize."

b7D In [REDACTED] 1952, [REDACTED] furnished a mimeographed leaflet published by the St. Louis CSJRC announcing a meeting of that organization on April 15, 1952. This stated that DAVIS ALMAN, Executive Secretary of the National Committee in New York and neighbor of the ROSENBERGS, for several years, did present facts of the ROSENBERG case to the local committee.

b7D On [REDACTED] 1953, [REDACTED] furnished a letter dated December 16, 1952, issued by the St. Louis CSJRC. This enclosed an advertisement which had appeared in the Chicago Daily News in behalf of the ROSENBERGS and called for funds to defray a similar ad in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. This letter was signed by HAVEN P. PERKINS, chairman, and SOL PERMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

b7D In [REDACTED] 1953, [REDACTED] furnished a mimeographed sheet issued by the St. Louis CSJRC which states "If you believe that the Rosenbergs and Sobell did not have a fair trial, here is what you can do at once:

"1— Collect contributions from your friends and contribute all that you can.

"2— Write a letter or sign a wire to President Truman and get friends to do the same, asking him to set aside the death sentences.

"3— Reach all the new groups you possibly can with the facts of this case and send for additional literature if you need it."

It concludes, "This may be your very last opportunity to help save the Rosenbergs".

On [REDACTED] 1953, [REDACTED] furnished a letter from the St. Louis CSJRC dated January 30, 1953. This letter set out the background of appeals made to Presidents TRUMAN and EISENHOWER concerning the ROSENBERGS and solicited the recipient's aid in the publication of additional leaflets concerning the ROSENBERGS.

In [REDACTED] 1953, [REDACTED] furnished a one-page letter dated February 12, 1953 from the St. Louis CSJRC. This urged that telegrams and letters be directed to Chief Justice VINSON, United States Supreme Court, urging a review of the ROSENBERG case. This letter was signed by HAVEN PERKINS, president and SOL DERMAN, secretary.

In [REDACTED] 1953, [REDACTED] furnished a letter dated February 12, 1953, issued by the St. Louis CSJRC. This urged that requests be made to the Supreme Court to have a review of the ROSENBERG case. This was signed by HAVEN PERKINS, president and SOL DERMAN, Secretary, St. Louis CSJRC.

In [REDACTED] 1953, [REDACTED] furnished a leaflet captioned "Amicus Brief in the Rosenberg Case." This was in the form of a petition to be signed by persons petitioning that the verdict be set aside and a new trial ordered in the ROSENBERG case. This was issued by the National Committee, to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case.

[REDACTED] made available a one-page letter dated June 1, 1953 with the salutation, "Dear St. Louisian" over the name of HAVEN PERKINS, chairman of subject organization. This letter requested in part that messages be sent to President DWIGHT EISENHOWER on behalf of the ROSENBERGS and a further statement to the effect that DAVID GREENGLASS, a principal witness against the ROSENBERGS had admitted lying to the Government to the court and to his family.

[REDACTED] made available a one-page mimeographed announcement that JOHN WEXLEY, author of the play "The Last Mile" would speak on the Rosenberg Case on June 5, 1953. The announcement further stated that WEXLEY was at this time writing a book about the ROSENBERG case and is one of the leading authors on that trial.

SL 100-1172

T-21 made available a pamphlet entitled "Perjury in the Rosenberg Case" which pamphlet charged that testimony against the ROSENBERGS was perjured testimony.

b7D [redacted] made available three leaflets, published by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, one of which alleged that DAVID GREENGLASS, witness in the ROSENBERG case, had contradicted his testimony and a second leaflet which was a mimeographed appeal, over the name of HAVEN PERKINS, to the recipient to write to President EISENHOWER for clemency and a third leaflet which was a mimeographed announcement of a meeting to secure justice in the Rosenberg Case to be held on June 5, 1953, at which JOHN WISLEY, supra, would be guest speaker.

b7D [redacted] made available a four-page printed flyer, entitled, "Has an innocent Man Been Sentenced to Living Death in Alcatraz because of a Spy Hysteria", which contains numerous articles allegedly showing how MORTON SOBELL was convicted on corrupt testimony.

b7D [redacted] made available a mimeographed leaflet of one-page, issued by the St. Louis RSC, entitled "McCarthy Hysteria Lead to Smear on Truman, Same Hysterical Dominated Rosenberg-Sobell Trial". This leaflet propagandizes the cause of MORTON SOBELL and urges contributions to the St. Louis RSC.

b7D [redacted] made available a mimeographed circular, which set forth numerous allegations by the Rosenberg-Sobell Committee that justice had not been done in the ROSENBERG-SOBELL cases and included in this mimeographed circular, was a letter by MORTON SOBELL, addressed to his wife, which had been read at the National Conference of the RSC in Chicago on October 10-11, 1953, in which SOBELL expressed to his wife his appreciation of the St. Louis RSC on his behalf.

#### IV. SUBVERSIVE RAMIFICATIONS

##### A. CONNECTION OF LEADERS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY

###### HAVEN PERKINS

b7D According to [redacted] HAVEN PERKINS is known to be a Communist Party member in St. Louis and to have been continuously active in Communist Party affairs in the St. Louis area since 1945.

SL 100-11726

b7D [REDACTED] has advised that PERKINS was known to have been an active member of a Communist Party cell in Peoria, Illinois, in 1942 and 1944. According to the informant, during 1943 PERKINS served as a Communist Party organizer for the Communist Party in Peoria and East Peoria, Illinois.

SOL DERMAN

b7D [REDACTED] advised that SOL DERMAN was known to have been an organizer for the Professional Branch of the Communist Party in St. Louis during 1946.

b7D According to [REDACTED] SOL DERMAN, from 1948 to 1952, was one of the principal officials of the Progressive Party of Missouri, which organization, according to the informant, was under the complete control and influence of the Communist Party in the St. Louis area during that period.

MARY FERGUSON

b7D In November, 1952, [REDACTED] stated that MARY FERGUSON was known to have been an active member of the Communist Party in St. Louis, as well as local secretary of the St. Louis Chapter, NCASP.

JOHN PAPPADEMOS

b7D According to [REDACTED] JOHN PAPPADEMOS, a member of the Publicity Committee of the St. Louis CSJRC, is known as a youth group leader in District 21, CP-USA. According to [REDACTED] PAPPADEMOS is known to have attended Communist Party meetings during late 1952 and early 1953.

T-28 advised in December, 1952 that JOHN PAPPADEMOS contacted several Communist Party members in St. Louis to advise them that a meeting of the St. Louis CSJRC would be held on December 9, 1952. PAPPADEMOS stated that he thought there would be some new faces at the meeting, "however, they would take the usual precautions".

b7D [REDACTED] advised that on [REDACTED] a meeting of the St. Louis CSJRC was held at [REDACTED]. At this meeting HAVEN PERKINS acted as chairman. In a discussion of possible candidates for new officers, it was suggested that Dr. SOL LONDE might be a candidate for chairman. It was stated however that LONDE's name had once appeared in the newspapers indicating that he was a Communist and consequently it would not be wise for him to be known to the public as chairman of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

SL 100-11726

b7D In February, 1953, [redacted] furnished a copy of "Notes of the Month--January, 1953", a publication of the Communist Party in St. Louis. This stated in part, "The fight to save the Rosenbergs is now in its most critical stage. We must encourage friends, fellow workers, and neighbors to send telegrams and letters to President Eisenhower, urging clemency. Support the St. Louis Committee in this crucial fight for clemency".

b7D In April, 1953 [redacted] stated that the St. Louis CSJRC was controlled by the Communist Party and Communist Party sympathizers in the St. Louis area. Informant stated that these individuals have given their continual support to the St. Louis Committee. Informant stated that following the changing of the name of the organization to the St. Louis RSC, the same Communist Party members and sympathizers continued to control and support the organization.

#### B. IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNIST PARTY LINE

##### COMMUNIST PARTY LINE

"The President should be urged to act now! Commute the Rosenberg death sentence! Our Country's honor and simple Justice Demand It".

Editorial, Daily Worker, November 30, 1952, page 5.

##### CSJRC LINE

"We appeal to your conscience-- they must not die while doubt remains. Write--wire President Eisenhower to reconsider! Commute the death sentence!"

Leaflet, "The Electric Chair can't Kill the Doubts in the Rosenberg Case" National Committee CSJRC, New York 18, New York (furnished by [redacted])

b7D "The Supreme Court's refusal, with Justice Black dissenting, to review the death sentence on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, is a monstrous decision. It comes as a climax to a fraudulent prosecution by the Department of Justice and a trial rigged in an atmosphere of hysteria...The Rosenbergs the first Americans ever to be given the death

"On October 13 the Supreme Court refused to review their convictions and sentences. From their death cells in Sing Sing where they have been since April, 1951, they again asserted their innocence of the Atomic-Espionage charge and expressed the hope that the American people 'will save us and themselves from this conspiracy to put to death



SL 100-11726

COMMUNIST PARTY LINE

sentence in peace-time on such charges, were the victims of a plot to sweep for a war drive and promote repression and anti-semitism here at home. Even those who are not certain of the real facts in the case, are nevertheless, horrified by the treatment given thus far to Jewish parents of small children. Particularly the entire Jewish community has condemned the savagry of the sentence. Nazis, who were landed on these shores during the war to spy for the enemy, were given sentences of ten years. But the frameup against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was not in connection with an enemy but a country which was our war-time ally at that period. And they are sentenced to die!"

Editorial, Daily Worker,  
October 15, 1952, page 1.

"...We believe this crusade for clemency can be won as the hours tick by..."

Editorial, The Worker,  
January 11, 1953,  
page 1.

"The time is growing short. Revive the campaign for clemency!"

Editorial, Daily Worker  
Apr 16, 1953  
Page 5.

CSJRC LINE

innocent Americans! A petition has been made to the Supreme Court to reconsider its decision. This might be done. The Attorney General might consent to a new trial in the event that any new motions come before the Court. And President Truman, as Chief Executive, is empowered to exercise clemency...This may be your very last opportunity to help save the Rosenbergs. They may be executed within six weeks. If they are, it will be the first time in U.S. history that conviction on an espionage charge brought execution at the hands of a civilian court in peace-time".

Undated leaflet issued  
by St. Louis CSJRC,  
1455 Bowman,  
St. Louis 12, Missouri  
(furnished by [redacted])

"We must continue to express our sentiments for clemency to President Eisenhower. We must continue to write to the Post and Globe. The many thousands of leaflets and pamphlets that are being distributed on the street and door-to-door will prove an effective antidote to the unfavorable articles in the Post and Globe. These articles, even though unfavorable have made many people familiar with the case and made it easier to approach some of them. This activity, the distribution of leaflets -- must continue."

SL 100-11726

COMMUNIST PARTY LINE

CSJRC LINE

Letter dated January  
30, 1953  
St. Louis CSJRC  
(Furnished by [REDACTED])

b7D

"... Now, many are turning to the astounding case of Morton Sobell sentenced to 30 years in Alcatraz, as one of the defendants in the Rosenberg frame-up. As with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, there never existed a single iota of evidence connecting Sobell in any way with spying, atomic or otherwise. So fragile was the 'link' cooked up against Sobell by even the lying Government's stoolie, Greenglass, that the death hungry judge did not desire to doom him to die. But they doomed him to a living death. Now many asked whether the shipping of Sobell to the notorious Alcatraz dungeon is not a new effort by the Washington authorities to torment Sobell into making sordid deals, fingering innocent people for the FBI -- as they tried to do with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg".

Editorial, Daily Worker  
July 1, 1953  
Page 5.

"We must not allow our interest to lag nor our interest to help an innocent fellow-being grow cold. In a measure, Morton Sobell has suffered an even greater injustice than his fellow defendants, since we all concentrated understandably on the Rosenberg case. The Sobell case is just as vital. The condemnation of an innocent man to a living death for 30 years, the destruction of his family, the martyrdom of his courageous wife, are factors which no American, no man with a human heart can ignore. We must continue, both in the courts and be repeated appeals to executive clemency, and by unrelenting search for further evidence to attempt to undue a great wrong! When public opinion resumes its normal attitude, when the witch hunt is over, when normalcy returns, America will then thank us for our efforts, I am certain."

Pamphlet "The Sobell Case" issued by the  
Chicago RCC, 410 S.  
Michigan, Chicago,  
Illinois  
(Furnished by [REDACTED])

b7D

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SL 100-11726

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE OF AND/ OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT RECEIVING</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
T-1 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA CARL R. O'CONNOR	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	100-11726- 1A9
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
T-2 is [REDACTED]	Opening of account, SICSOJHC	3-11-53	BERNARD C. CARROLL	100-11726- 199
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
T-3 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	DAVID E. YATES	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"

67D

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd.)

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF AND/ OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT RECEIVING	LOCATION
T-4 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	WALTER ... HILGENDORF	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	100-11726- 1262
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
T-5 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	CLAUDE ... MILLIS, JR.	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	FRANCIS I. LUNDQUIST	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	100-11726- 1261.
T-6 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	CLAUDE E. MILLIS, JR.	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	CLARK S. SMITH	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
T-7 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	JOHN E. CONNOR	[REDACTED]

SL 100-11726

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF AND/ OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT RECEIVING	LOCATION
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T-7 (Cont'd)

CLAUDE E.  
WILLIS, JR.

CLARK S. SMITH  
CLAUDE E.  
WILLIS, JR.

CLARK S.  
SMITH

CLAUDE E.  
WILLIS, JR.

T-8 is

Unknown

CHARLES T.  
RAYNES  
Chicago

CHI 100-  
25590

T-9 is

CLAUDE E.  
WILLIS, JR.

T-10 is

JAMES H.  
LUGLUM

100-11726  
1A82

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SL 100-11726

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT RECEIVING	LOCATION
T-11 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	CLAUDE E. WILLIS, JR.	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	"
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]
T-12 is [REDACTED] SLPD	1-10-53	1-12-53	Unknown, Police report 1-10-53	100-11726-58
T-13 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	CLAUDE E. WILLIS, JR.	[REDACTED]
T-14 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	CARL R. O'CONNOR	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]
T-15 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	FRED J. [REDACTED], JR.	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"	[REDACTED]
T-16 is Physical surveillance	6-19-53	6-19-53	STEPHEN J. [REDACTED], III	100-11726-307
T-17 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	THOMAS G. [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

SL 100-11726

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF AND/ OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT RECEIVING	LOCATION
T-18 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	JAMES R. LUDLUM	[REDACTED] 100-11726- 1A61
T-19 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	ALAN HERBERT R. TRESS	100-11726- 1A52
T-20 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	CLARK S. SMITH	[REDACTED]
T-21 is [REDACTED]	Pamphlet "Perjury in Rosenberg Case"	6-17-53	FRED J. MURPHY, JR.	100-11726- 269
[SLPP]				
T-22 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	EDMUND C. WELTON	[REDACTED]
T-23 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	CLAUDE E. WILLIS, JR.	100-11726- 1A65
T-24 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		
T-25 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		
T-26 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

IDENTITY OF  
SOURCE

DATE OF INFO/  
OR DESCRIPTION  
OF INFORMATION

DATE  
RECEIVED

AGENT  
RECEIVING

LOCATION

T-27 is [REDACTED]

b7D

T-28 is SL  
971-S\*

12-9-52

12-9-52

LEADS

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Will report any future activities of subject organiza-  
tion.



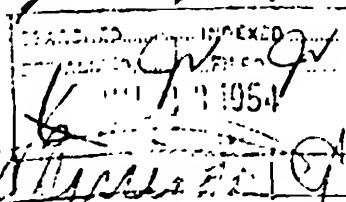
## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-107111)

DATE: 7-20-54

FROM: *Jim* SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-11726)SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, aka  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Rebulet to St. Louis dated 7-2-54

Enclosed are copies of the report of SA PHILIP F. DONEGAN dated  
6-22-54 at St. Louis.Encls. 3 *✓*  
PFD:dbbREGISTERED MAIL

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

20

REPORT MADE AT <b>BUFFALO</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>7/20/54</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>7/9/54</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>BIRL WILSON</b>
TITLE <b>NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - C</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

FBI Laboratory advises that the handwriting of **WILLIAM SMILEY BENNETT** is identical with handwriting specimens on six envelopes addressed to various persons who were the recipients of NCSJ literature.

- RUC -

**DETAILS:**

The following envelopes addressed to the persons indicated, which contained literature pertaining to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, were forwarded to the Bureau for a document examination of the handwriting appearing on the envelopes to determine if the handwriting was identical with that of **WILLIAM SMILEY BENNETT**, known to T-1, of known reliability, as being a member of the Communist Party in Buffalo, N.Y.

b7D

[REDACTED], postmarked  
Buffalo, N.Y., January 10, 1953;

[REDACTED] postmarked Buffalo, N.Y., February 13, 1953;

100-107111-1536

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
<p style="text-align: center;">COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>5 Bureau (100-387835) (RM)</p> <p>③ New York (100-107111) (RM)</p> <p>2 Buffalo (100-11534)</p>		<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>

BU 100-11534

[REDACTED]  
postmarked Buffalo, N.Y., March 21, 1953;

[REDACTED]  
postmarked Buffalo, N.Y., May 18, 1953;

b7D  
[REDACTED] postmarked Buffalo, N.Y.,  
September 5, 1953;

[REDACTED] postmarked Buffalo, N.Y.,  
November 4, 1953.

On May 2, 1954, the Bureau advised that it was  
concluded that the handwriting in ink on the above envelopes  
was written by WILLIAM SMILEY BENNETT.

- RUC -

BU 100-11534

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANT

T-1 is [REDACTED] (documentation).

b7D

REFERENCE: Report of SA BIRL WILSON, dated May 14, 1954, at Buffalo.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

FROM : SA E. K. DEALE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE FOR HORTON SOBELL IN  
THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: July 21, 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CSNY 58, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject; obtained from the building located at 6 East 17th Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the Civil Rights Congress, an organization which has been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received July 14, 1954

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit. SA E. K. DEALE AND SA V. H. MC PEAR

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(X) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial                       
Exhibit #                     

( ) Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

A brochure, entitled "The ROSENBERG-SOBELL Case" - an analysis by STEPHEN LOVE, Professor of Law, Northwestern University, issued as a public service by the Chicago ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee, 410 South Michigan Avenue, Room 534, Chicago 5, Illinois.

100-107111-1537

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 21 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

100-107111

*the search for justice goes on*

# Sobell

**an analysis by**

**STEPHEN LOVE**

*Professor of Law,  
Northwestern University*

*issued as a public service by*

**CHICAGO ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE**

**410 South Michigan Avenue, Room 534 • Chicago 5, Illinois • WEbster 9-5992**

The thirty year sentence imposed on MORTON SOBELL is a blight upon the reputation of American justice. The sentence is unprecedented in its severity; it has no justification in the evidence; it is obviously the product of hysteria rather than representing a calm reasoned conclusion; it has aroused the protest of well-intentioned people the world over.

Despite the characterization of MORTON SOBELL as a "traitor" or as an "atomic spy," the record in his case is entirely devoid of justification for either appellation. SOBELL was neither indicted nor tried for treason.

The indictment upon which SOBELL was tried jointly with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG -- which indictment was filed January 31, 1951, -- charged them with having conspired with ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, DAVID GREENGLASS, RUTH GREENGLASS and HARRY GOLD (the last two of whom were not indicted), to deliver to a foreign government, the Soviet Union, between June 6, 1944, and June 16, 1945, while the United States was at war, certain documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense of the United States, with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of the Soviet Union; there was no charge that the same would be harmful to the United States.

Upon motion of counsel for SOBELL, the United States was compelled to file a list of the overt acts chargeable against SOBELL, which list consisted of nothing but a list of five conversations between SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG between January, 1946, and May, 1948.

The indictment as drawn by the United States attorneys named the ROSENBERGS, the GREENGLASSES, MORTON SOBELL, HARRY GOLD and YAKOVLEV as co-conspirators. The attorneys knew full well that they had not the slightest chance of trying the case as against one of them, YAKOVLEV, who had left the country a number of years ago, and also knew full well that they had no intention of trying it as against HARRY GOLD, who was already in the Federal Penitentiary as a spy; they named those people as co-conspirators for only one purpose. The conduct of the trial indicated what that purpose was. They relied upon the doctrine, which perhaps is a matter of necessity in practically all jurisdictions under the common law, that when you establish a conspiracy among half a dozen persons with a common objective, that thereafter anything which one of them says or does pursuant to the apparent objective of the conspiracy is binding upon the others without any reference to whether the others knew what was to be said or done specifically or approved the saying or doing of it specifically. The government notion in naming YAKOVLEV as a co-conspirator, when they knew he had gone back to Russia some years back, was thereby to open the door, so that while piously on the one hand the distinguished presiding magistrate frequently cautioned the jury that these people were not being tried for being Communists, yet that distinguished magistrate, with the other hand, permitted the opening of the door through which anything about alleged Communist activities in this country was allowed to enter the case even though it was not related to the ROSENBERGS or to SOBELL by the wildest stretch of the imagination.

At the outset, it may be stated without fear of contradiction that despite the fact that the gravamen of the indictment was the delivery of the documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to our national defense, nevertheless, not a single witness testified, nor was there a scrap of paper, to the effect

that SOBELL delivered anything to anybody at any time relating to our national defense. As a matter of fact, with the exception of the witnesses who testified to SOBELL's alleged flight to Mexico, there were but two witnesses who even mentioned the name of SOBELL, namely MAX ELITCHER and WILLIAM DANZIGER.

However, even the characterization of DANZIGER as a witness against SOBELL is an act of supererogation since his only testimony was that he and SOBELL had attended high school together, had graduated from the same class of the College of the City of New York in June, 1938, had thereafter also worked together for some years at the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department in Washington; that DANZIGER visited SOBELL at his home in Flushing, Long Island, in May, 1950, when he told SOBELL that he was in the electrical business and had asked SOBELL for the address of JULIUS ROSENBERG, who, SOBELL told him, was in the machine shop business, being the witness' idea that he might give ROSENBERG some machine shop work. The witness also testified that SOBELL told him that he was leaving for a vacation in Mexico in June, 1950, and when the witness came to SOBELL's home, the SOBELL family was packing to leave and was going to Mexico City. He further testified that some time later, he received a letter from SOBELL from Mexico City, the return address on which was M. SOBELL, the letter containing a letter to be forwarded to his sister-in-law, Edith Levitov, and to his parents, the return address on this letter being that of M. LEVITOV.

Despite the fact that the defendants were not indicted on the charge of being Communists, nor on the charge of treason, the United States Attorney, in his very opening statement introduced the charge that the loyalty and allegiance of the defendants were not to our country but that it was to Communism. Communism in this country and throughout the world, and referred to them as "traitorous Americans" guilty of "traitorous activities" and "treasonable acts." Remember, please, that none of the defendants had been indicted on the charge of treason.

When the defendants objected to the introduction of the element of Communism, upon the ground that the defendants were not on trial for being Communists, the trial judge held that that inquiry was proper as to the motive of the defendants to commit the acts charged against them; the United Circuit Court of Appeals held that he was correct in that ruling. The trial judge went on to caution the jurors that they were "not to determine the guilt or innocence of a defendant on whether or not he is a Communist." I submit that such a performance by a trial judge may be legally sound but in the long run is one of those amiable hypocrisies of the law. It represents one of those rules which the law feels necessary but which the seeker for justice finds practical rather than just. In these days, readily to call a defendant in a criminal case a Communist and then expect him to get a fair trial before a jury is simply because the trial judge directs the jury to regard that charge as naive, if not directly insincere. The warning to the jury to disregard a particular charge is, as stated by no less a personage than Mr. Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court, in *Krulewicht v. United States*, 336 U.S. 440, (1,650) but "an empty ritual without any practical effect on the jurors." It is largely on the basis of such repeated "empty rituals" that the defendants were convicted.

The only other witness against ELITCHER, namely, MAX ELITCHER, likewise attended high school and then college with SOBELL up to 1938. He testified that in 1939 he and SOBELL had a conversation in regard to the Communist Party, and that ultimately he joined a cell of the Communist Party in Washington at SOBELL'S suggestion, and attended meetings of that cell for two or three months after May, 1939, and until 1941; that he continued to be a member of the Communist Party until 1948, one group of the party being known as the Navy Branch. He testified nothing further about membership in the Communist Party, but said that he met SOBELL again in 1947 at the Reeves Instrument Plant in New York where SOBELL asked him if he knew of students who could be approached concerning espionage and obtaining classified material.

The witness further testified that during the week preceding Labor Day in 1944, he had a conversation with SOBELL, and that SOBELL was angry when he heard that ROSENBERG had mentioned his name; that SOBELL was employed in the General Electric Plant in Schenectady in 1946, and then inquired of the witness whether there was any written material available as to his work; that SOBELL suggested or "implied" that the witness was to see ROSENBERG about espionage business in 1946; that in 1947, when he met SOBELL at the Sugar Bowl Restaurant, he asked the witness whether his wife knew about the espionage business, and also asked the witness whether he would let SOBELL know of any engineering students who were "progressive"; that in June, 1948, he told SOBELL that he was leaving the Bureau of Ordnance, and that SOBELL asked him to do nothing about that until he had seen SOBELL and ROSENBERG, subsequently to which SOBELL arranged a meeting between the witness and ROSENBERG; that at that meeting SOBELL and ROSENBERG both tried to persuade him to stay at the Bureau of Ordnance because ROSENBERG needed someone to work at that Bureau for espionage purposes, but that the witness adhered to his determination to leave Washington.

The witness finally testified that in July or August, 1948, when he was driving from Washington to SOBELL'S home in New York, he was followed by two cars and that when he told SOBELL this the latter was angry; that SOBELL asked him to go with him to deliver a 35 millimeter film can to ROSENBERG and that they drove to the neighborhood of the Journal American Building, where SOBELL got out of the car; that when SOBELL returned he told him that ROSENBERG was not concerned about ELITCHER'S having been followed, and that he also admitted that he had once talked to ELIZABETH BENTLEY, but said that she had not recognized his voice; the last time the witness talked to SOBELL was in June, 1950.

The foregoing testimony was the only evidence against SOBELL; it served as the basis for the thirty year sentence; it was not corroborated by another witness; it came only from the lips of ELITCHER who readily admitted that he knew that he had committed perjury in 1947 in applying for a government position, in executing a loyalty oath and in concealing the fact that he was then a Communist; when he was interrogated about the instant case by the F.B.I. in 1950, they told him that they knew he was a Communist, and he was then fearful that he would be prosecuted by the United States government for perjury.

In view of the weakness of the evidence against SOBELL, you naturally ask yourself why he was found guilty. There are several answers to that:

FIRST: Apparently in reliance upon their conviction that there was not enough evidence to justify a conviction, counsel for SOBELL did not permit him to take the stand; that was a mistake, as it now appears;

SECOND: The presiding magistrate showed his conviction as to the defendant's guilt from the start; he demonstrated that before the jury; at over a hundred places in the record appears the evidence of his aid to the government and its witnesses and his obvious hostility to the defendants and their counsel;

THIRD: The government introduced evidence to show that SOBELL and his family had escaped to Mexico; stayed in a number of places under variations of the name "SOBELL"; since he did not take the stand, SOBELL gave no explanation of his flight, and that undoubtedly prejudiced him before the jury; worse than that, the jury was not given any evidence as to the manner in which he had been kidnapped by the Mexican police, without process, and had been turned over to the F.B.I. at the border; although the government must have known that it was false, it introduced a card made by an Immigration Inspector at the time SOBELL was forcibly turned to the United States, which card read "Deported from Mexico"; since he did not take the stand, SOBELL was not able to give the jury the facts to show that he had been kidnapped from Mexico rather than being deported;

FOURTH: The government was allowed to introduce evidence as to the activities of the Communists in the United States upon the theory that such activities would show the motives of these defendants as Communists; as that door was opened, the cause of the defendants, including SOBELL, was sunk; the first witness on the Communist issue was HARRY GOLD, a self-confessed spy, serving a thirty-year sentence, who would some day be applying for parole. He had a Roman holiday on the witness stand, relating alleged activities of the Communists with which the defendants were in no wise connected; as a matter of fact, he never even knew either SOBELL or the ROSENBERGS; that this created an atmosphere of prejudice against the defendants which they could not possibly overcome is undeniable; upon the issue of Communism another witness was our old friend, the ubiquitous ELIZABETH BENTLEY, who was allowed to testify at great length about her own Communist activities, though she knew none of the defendants and never even mentioned SOBELL'S name.

Well, you ask me -- and your friends ask you -- this case was so patently full of holes, why did not the Circuit Court of Appeals reverse a conviction based on that evidence? Even lawyers ask me that. The answer is simple. In the Federal Judicial system, unlike the practice in most of the state courts, the Circuit Court of Appeals, that is the court of review, "is not allowed to consider the credibility of witnesses or the reliability of testimony. Particularly in the Federal Judicial system, that is the jury's province"; Mr. Justice Frankfurter in opinion in behalf of the Circuit Court of Appeals (p. 1648).

Why that rule has become so well established in the Federal Court is hard to say. History has not infrequently shown juries to have been dead wrong. But in the Federal judicial system, the verdict of a jury, never induced by fear, or hysteria or prejudice, if proved by the very trial judge who probably imposed that verdict, can never be set aside on the ground that it was based on false or unreliable testimony.



the above record, the sentence pronounced upon MORTON SOBELL by Judge Kaufman is almost incredible. Jointly with the ROSENBERGS he prosecuted an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The opinion of that court affirmed judgment of Judge Kaufman, although Circuit Court Judge JEROME FRANK gave it as his opinion that MORTON SOBELL was entitled to a new trial on the ground that the evidence established, if anything, two separate conspiracies: (a) Conspiracy between ROSENBERG and SOBELL to solicit and obtain ELITCHER'S aid in espionage activities and to send military engineering and fire control information to Europe; (b) Conspiracy between ROSENBERG, GREENGLASS and GOLD to send atomic information from Los Alamos to Russia, with which conspiracy no one, and no evidence, linked SOBELL even remotely; Judge Frank held that trying SOBELL jointly with defendants charged with another conspiracy with which he had no connection was grave, reversible error. His two colleagues on that Court disagreed with him. The Supreme Court never passed upon that question, because it has steadfastly refused to take jurisdiction of the case. SOBELL faces thirty years in jail because one judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals does not agree with the theory propounded by counsel and accepted by JUDGE FRANK.

That is one of the great tragedies of this case, namely, that in a case of this highly controversial nature, where the evidence is so insufficient, where the courtroom and outside atmosphere are so inimical to the defendant, where the possibility of a fair trial has been so obviously impaired, nevertheless the Supreme Court refuses to pass upon the case, refuses even to consider the full record. And the press, and the commentators, and that portion of the public misled by them, cry that the defendant has had a fair trial and consideration by the Supreme Court!

We must not allow our interest to lag, nor our desire to help an unfortunate fellow being grow cold. In a measure, MORTON SOBELL has suffered an even greater injustice than his fellow defendants, since we all concentrated, understandably, on the ROSENBERG case. The SOBELL case is just as vital. The condemnation of an innocent man to a living death of thirty years, the destruction of his family, the martyrdom of his courageous wife, are factors which no American, no man with a human heart, can ignore. We must continue, both in the courts and by repeated appeals to executive clemency, and by unrelenting search for further evidence, to attempt to undo a great wrong! When public opinion resumes its normal atmosphere, when the witch hunt is over, when normalcy returns, America will thank us for our efforts, I am certain.

.....

The Supreme Court has thus far refused to review the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. Justice Black, one of a minority of three Supreme Court Justices who had voted in favor of review, has stated the matter succinctly: "This Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial."

Morton Sobell, co-defendant with the Rosenbergs, young father of two children, has been condemned thirty years in Alcatraz. He swears he is innocent. His appeal for a new trial is before the Supreme Court.

There is important new evidence in the Sobell case material never reviewed in the courts. Can America let Morton Sobell spend thirty years of his life in Alcatraz without having his full day in court? In the interests of justice and mercy let there be a new trial for Morton Sobell.

#### WRITE OR WIRE TODAY TO:

(1) Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Washington, D.C. Ask for the transfer of Mr. Sobell from his harsh imprisonment at Alcatraz to a regular federal penitentiary which will permit visits by his children and normal consultation with his counsel.

(2) Senator William Langer, Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, Washington, D.C. Ask that his Committee make the request for an investigation of the conduct of the Attorney General's office in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case.

#### Chicago Rosenberg-Sobell Committee

410 South Michigan Avenue - Room 534

Chicago 5, Illinois

( ) Enclosed please find \$\_\_\_ for \_\_\_ additional copies of this brochure @ 5¢ a copy. (35 copies for \$1.75)

( ) Enclosed is my contribution of \$\_\_\_ to help defray legal expenses in the Sobell case and bring the facts in the case to the American public.

( ) I request additional information on the Sobell case.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Received From

NY-68

4Hm

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

FROM : SA E. K. DEANE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IN  
THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: July 21, 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CSNY 58, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject; obtained from the building located at 6 East 17th Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the Civil Rights Congress, an organization which has been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received July 14, 1954

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit SA E. K. DEANE AND SE V. H. MC PEAK

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(XX) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial             
Exhibit #           

( ) Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

A flyer, issued as a public service by the captioned organization, entitled "Who Gets Sent To Alcatraz?" listing the types of criminals sent to Alcatraz, the reasons MORTON SOBELL was sent there, denouncing his imprisonment there, and urging the reader to write to the Director of Prisons and urge that SOBELL be transferred from Alcatraz.

100-107111

100-107111-1538

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 21 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

ALCATRAZ was established by our government in 1933 for hardened criminals too dangerous to keep in a regular prison.

Some call it "The Rock". Others call it "America's Devil's Island". It is an iron-clad fortress with one guard for every ten prisoners. Discipline is so rigid that prisoners are not even allowed visits from their children.

In Alcatraz are the outcasts of society--murderers, kidnappers, rapists, men with long records of violence, men who have tried to break out of prison.

These are the crimes for which men are sent to Alcatraz.

### But Why Was MORTON SOBELL Sent There?

MORTON SOBELL, a young scientist, with a wife and two children, was sent to Alcatraz--but not because he is a dangerous criminal.

He was sent there Thanksgiving Day 1952, because he refused to help execute Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Morton Sobell is fighting to prove his innocence. But from the moment of his arrest, he has been pressured to "confess" that he and the Rosenbergs were guilty.

Those who admitted their guilt were set free or let off with light terms. But because Sobell maintained his innocence, he was given the unprecedented sentence of thirty years.

Every moment Morton Sobell is  
kept in Alcatraz by Attorney  
General Brownell because he refuses  
to give false testimony.

Holding Morton Sobell in Alcatraz  
sets a dangerous precedent. In these  
days of irresponsible accusations, it  
tells every citizen who denies com-  
mitting a crime: "Confess--or else!"

WRITE TO:

James V. Bennett  
Director of Prisons  
Federal Bureau of Prisons  
Justice Dep't., Wash. D. C.

Urge that Morton Sobell be  
transferred from Alcatraz.

Issued as a public service by:  
The National Committee To Secure  
Justice For Morton Sobell In The  
Rosenberg Case  
1050 Sixth Avenue, N. Y. 18  
LO 4-9585

Received From  
CSNY-58

JUL 14 1954

WHO

GETS SENT TO

ALCATRAZ?

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

FROM : SA E. K. DEANE (100-107111)

DATE: July 21, 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IN  
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Exhibit #                     

( ) Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

Part of a report, made to the National Committee by DAVID ALMAN upon his return from visiting a number of cities in the Midwest, dealing in part with the meaning of the SOBELL case today, reprinted here, it is stated, because it is believed it will be of interest and use to the reader.

100-107111-1539

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 21 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*Alman*

100-107111

FROM: COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
1050 Sixth Avenue  
New York 18, N.Y.  
LO 4 - 9685

## WHAT NEXT FOR MORTON SOBELL?

### INTRODUCTION

In late April and early May David Alman visited a number of cities in the Midwest. Discussions were held with committees, centering on these points: what is the meaning of the Sobell case today; what perspectives are there for gaining support for the Sobell campaign in the immediate future; what public and legal steps are scheduled on behalf of Sobell.

On his return, a report was made to the National Committee. Part of that report, dealing in part with the meaning of the Sobell case today, is reprinted here because we believe that you will find it of interest and use.

Your comments on it would be appreciated.

#### 1.

"Although I was eligible for parole at the time, I was sent finally to Alcatraz, from all I can learn, because I would not testify as the Government wanted me to... I did not dream that my silence would send me to Alcatraz." From an article by Bryan Conway, Alcatraz Prisoner No. 293, Saturday Evening Post, February 19, 1958.

These words might easily have come from Morton Sobell. He is in Alcatraz Prison today because he refused to testify against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, because he asserted his own and their innocence of any crime, and because he continues to stand by these assertions today. But his imprisonment there is not merely punitive; it is an active, persistent incarceration for the purpose of securing a "confession" that will enable the Attorney General's office to initiate a round of fraudulent "espionage" and "treason" trials, with all their attendant hysteria, persecution, and hastily written repressive legislation.

That is the uniqueness of Morton Sobell's imprisonment. He is not serving time for having offended the law. He is in Alcatraz for having offended those who would pervert the law into an instrument of unprecedented repression.

Sobell's refusal to become an accomplice in new, spurious "espionage" trials is a decision arising out of his own high moral standards, and is also an active, compassionate step in defense of an untold number of innocent men and women who might otherwise find themselves in prison or the death house, as the result of false "spy" charges.

These factors in Morton Sobell's imprisonment explain the interest in his case that is being currently manifested by a number of distinguished scientists and lawyers, as well as by a growing number of people generally. They sense in the Sobell case an important dynamic in today's profound struggle between reason and hysteria. They are coming to understand that their intervention in this very intense conflict between the Attorney General's office and Morton Sobell is an indispensable factor in the revival of an atmosphere of freedom.

To understand the various changes in the conditions of Morton Sobell's imprisonment, it is necessary to understand that the Rosenberg-Sobell case was to have become the basis for a series of sensational so-called "espionage" trials. These trials were to prove that the country was honeycombed with spies, with persons whose alleged sympathy for another form of government had turned them into enemies of the United States, and whom our government must execute as well as imprison in order to survive.

It is a fact of history that these trials did not take place. The Rosenbergs were executed, Sobell was imprisoned, but their courage and the campaign in their behalf guaranteed, for a period at least, that there could be only one--and only one--Rosenberg-Sobell Trial.

2.

After Julius Rosenberg was arrested, the Attorney General's office and the Federal Bureau of Investigation interviewed virtually every living person who had graduated from New York's City College with Mr. Rosenberg. They were seeking someone who could be persuaded or coerced into testifying falsely against him. In the course of this search for a false witness, the prosecution came across the name of Morton Sobell. Whether it was Roy Cohn or some other unscrupulous member of the prosecution staff who first realized the potential importance of Morton Sobell is not known, but the fact that he was a classmate of Julius Rosenberg, a scientist, and that he was vacationing in Mexico City with his family, made him, in someone's eyes, an excellent target for sensational "MASTER SPI" and "CAUGHT FLEEING" headlines.

Lest Mr. Sobell foil these headlines by returning to the United States as he planned, it was arranged with Mexican underworld elements that he be beaten, kidnapped and brought over the Texas border in a blaze of newspaper print. Undoubtedly, some members of the prosecution staff felt that Morton Sobell's very innocence of the sensational charges against him would frighten him into utter "cooperation". Their error made history.

The first period of Mr. Sobell's imprisonment was marked by anxious and unrelenting attempts to compel him to testify in the case being prepared against the Rosenbergs. It is a matter of record that it was not until 43 days after his arrest that the prosecution drew up its indictment against him. He was subjected to every conceivable harassment in his relations with his attorneys and family. But by the time the trial opened it became clear that Morton Sobell's declaration of innocence would become part of the court record and of history.

Just as the death sentence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was correctly understood, in part, as an attempt to "third degree" them into a false confession, so the 30-year sentence against Morton Sobell arose from the same motives. In effect, the Attorney General's Office said to them: "These sentences should tell you that we mean business. You are holding up our timetable of espionage trials. We need your cooperation, and we can pay for it with leniency."

The Rosenbergs and Sobell correctly interpreted this to mean that they were being called upon to denounce innocent men and women, to place these people in prison and death houses, to purchase their lives and liberties with the lives and liberties of other decent Americans.

Since neither the harsh treatment given Sobell, nor the unusually heavy sentence imposed on him altered his determination to stick to the truth, The Attorney General's office set out on a new approach, that of a temporary liberalization of the condition of his imprisonment. They were sufficiently aware of the fact that the trial's end had not negated their need for a spurious "confession". This liberalization was calculated to appeal to Morton Sobell's obviously deep attachment to his family and scientific work. He was permitted to work at a job more commensurate with his background, that of repairing and maintaining electrical installations at the Federal House of Detention. His visiting program was somewhat relaxed. He was even permitted, at times, to make and receive telephone calls to and from his family. These steps were taken in the hope that Sobell would become so reluctant to give up his family and scientific work for 30 years that his "cooperation" would be forthcoming.

What the Attorney General's office did not foresee, however, was that the Rosenberg-Sobell case would alert a tremendous number of Americans to the ultimate consequences of McCarthyism and hysteria. The campaign for truth and justice in the case was beginning to reveal the incongruities and falsehoods by which the Rosenberg and Sobell convictions had been obtained. The Attorney General's office, feeling now the first twinges of concern, began to withdraw these liberalizations. When it quickly became apparent that the campaign to win clemency for the Rosenbergs was reaching world dimensions, the condition of Morton Sobell's imprisonment became more severe. Now, more than before, his "confession" was needed to still those numerous cries that would eventually become virtually the single voice of the world.

All this occurred fairly early in the campaign in behalf of the Rosenbergs. In the summer of 1951, the Attorney General's office, in complete disregard of the laws pertaining to federal prisoners, whisked Sobell to Atlanta Penitentiary. This was done without warning or notice to Sobell, his family, or his attorney, and violated those statutes which give federal prisoners whose cases are on appeal an option: they may elect to remain at the Federal House of Detention, in which case the time they spend there is not credited to them as time served, or they may elect to be sent to a federal penitentiary to begin serving their time. Morton Sobell had elected to remain at the Federal House of Detention, so that he might be available for consultation on his appeals.

Sobell's attorney vigorously protested this violation of the federal laws. When he made it clear that he would appeal this unlawful step in the courts, Morton Sobell was returned to the House of Detention. His return without a court order was a tacit admission by the Attorney General's office that it had broken the law.

The conditions of his imprisonment gradually worsened. All work was denied him. Visits by the family and attorney became more difficult. Stoolpigeons were planted at his side, whispering to him of the rewards that could easily become his if he chose to "cooperate".

As a next-to-the-last resort, prison regulations were thrown to the winds, and Mr. Sobell was given anonymous letters of a most brutal nature.

These letters "informed" him that his wife was disloyal, and was leaving him. A clue to the mentality of the authors of these anonymous letters was found in one of them that relates that Mrs. Sobell was seen walking at the side of a Negro. If nothing else, this bit of racism told Mr. Sobell that the authorship of these letters lay at the door of the most bigoted elements in American life and government.



By October, 1952, the cause of the Rosenbergs had moved large sections of mankind. Political, economic and social differences were laid aside in a vast outpouring of human compassion. In the Attorney General's office concern had turned to desperation. In that same month Morton Sobell was shown a telegram directing his transfer to Alcatraz. He protested that Alcatraz was traditionally used for the confinement of the most obdurate and unmanageable criminals, and that his incarceration there would practically isolate him forever from his family and defense counsel.

This protest apparently raised a glimmer of hope in the Attorney General's office. A cat-and-mouse game was begun with Sobell. He was given conflicting reports as to where he would be transferred. Participating in this cruel torture was the director of the federal prison system, James V. Bennett. He gave his personal assurance to Sobell that he would not be sent to Alcatraz.

To forestall his transfer, Sobell's attorney sought and obtained a brief stay in the courts. In a conference between Federal Judge Weinreich, Roy Cohn and others, the prosecution argued that no further stay be granted because, they said, the route from New York to Alcatraz had already been chosen, the government had spent a great deal of money in arranging for armed guards to be stationed at various points on this route, and that it would cause a great deal of confusion and waste of money to alter these plans now. Federal Judge Winfield checked this story, but could not get verification. Although he felt compelled to deny another stay, the Judge urged that, in view of the appeals yet to be made on Sobell's behalf, he be permitted to remain at the House of Detention or be transferred to a federal prison closer at hand.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1952, Morton Sobell was flown to Alcatraz.

When one reads the Bureau of Prison's own brochure on Alcatraz, one understands by what means the Attorney General's office hoped to destroy Morton Sobell's courage and integrity. Their brochure quotes, without contradiction, one inmate's view of that prison.

"Maybe you have asked yourself how can a man of even ordinary intelligence put up with this kind of life day in, day out, week after week, month after month, year after year. To put it another way, what is this life of mine like? You might wonder whence do I draw sufficient courage to endure it. To begin with these words seem written in fire on the walls of my cell, 'Nothing can be worth this!' No one knows what it is like to suffer from the intellectual atrophy, the pernicious mental scurvy that comes of long privation of all the things that make life real, because even the analogy of thirst cannot possibly give you an inkling of what it is like to be tortured by the absence of everything that makes life worth living. A prisoner cannot keep from being haunted by a vision of life as it used to be when it was real and lovely. At such times I pay with a sense of overwhelming melancholy my tribute to life as it once was."

### 3.

It is possible that the Attorney General's office believed at one time that the execution of the Rosenbergs would negate its need for a "confession" from Morton Sobell. History has proved otherwise. At the time of the Rosenberg-Sobell arrests, the Attorney General's office made known that this was but the first of a series of "espionage" trials which it intended to prosecute. Such trials have not taken place. Their absence has been due in very great part to the campaign to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Millions of Americans and millions more throughout the world shared the doubts of their

evidence and the forthright and considered opinions of distinguished scientists and attorneys. A spotlight had been thrown on such trials, and it was clear to the Attorney General's office that it no longer had an audience prepared to believe unquestioningly. It faced the problem of finding the impossible: a jury of twelve or twelve million Americans who would with absolute certainty render a verdict of guilty in so-called "espionage" trials that relied upon hysteria and perjury instead of objective proof and honest testimony.

But if the Attorney General's office felt hampered in its attempts to proceed with its so-called "espionage" cases, Senator McCarthy felt free to conduct his own court. He instituted the Fort Monmouth hearings, at which he charged that the Army was harboring an "espionage" ring connected with the Rosenbergs and Sobell. In the wake of these charges, the badge of disloyalty was pinned on a growing number of citizens, culminating in the charges against Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, and in the Army-McCarthy hearings in Washington, D. C.

These hearings reveal that Senator McCarthy attempted to force the Army to accept an FBI report that there existed at Fort Monmouth an "espionage" ring of some 35 persons linked to the Rosenbergs and Sobell. The Army investigated this report and apparently recognized its highly questionable character. One must note that it was Roy Cohn who prepared much of the case against the Rosenbergs and Sobell, and who failed to coerce Army officials into disregarding the findings of their own investigation of the case as it related to Fort Monmouth. These revelations may eventually become the basis for new legal steps on behalf of Morton Sobell.

One can reasonably speculate that were it not for the campaign to save the lives of the Rosenbergs, Dr. Oppenheimer might today be facing a jury rather than a Board of Inquiry, and that he might be charged with something far more serious than being a "security risk." In a sense, the Oppenheimer case may be viewed as an attempt to cause large sections of the American people to forget what they learned in the Rosenberg case. On the other hand, the articulate anger shown by virtually all of our country's scientists can lead to their understanding that the Oppenheimer suspension is an outgrowth of the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

It can be seen that the Rosenberg-Sobell case has become the bottom card in a house of cards. The persecution of the Fort Monmouth scientists and Dr. Oppenheimer--and whoever may be next--rests upon the assumption that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were guilty as charged and deserving of their sentences. Once these assumptions prove to be wrong--indeed, the very questioning of these assumptions--imperils the pyramid of charges, hysteria and proposed legislation that has arisen.

It can be seen that a campaign to transfer Dr. Sobell from Alcatraz, to secure a new trial, and to win his ultimate freedom, transcends even those motivations which arise out of anger for the injustice done to him. The liberties, and the lives, of literally hundreds and possibly thousands, of innocent men and women can be made more secure by such a campaign. The spotlight on the Rosenberg-Sobell case, by continuously broadening, by revealing further truths, becomes a basic factor in any attempt to safeguard the lives and liberties of an untold number of people.

One has simply to think of the consequences of new "espionage" trials, the hysteria that follows them, and the repressive legislation that may be passed as a result, to understand how profoundly necessary a campaign for Morton Sobell is today.

One has also to visualize the consequence of a thorough expose of this case, with its uncovering of the base corruptions now rampant in the Attorney General's office to recognize the impact on the gamut of accusation that runs from "security risk", "disloyalty", "subversion", to "espionage" and treason".

Thousands of men and women who have already faced persecution ranging from imprisonment to loss of livelihood know that an expose of the Rosenberg-Sobell case offers them a chance to take up their normal lives again.

An expose of no other case in our country can have such profound repercussions on our national life.

Thus, it is a matter of national interest that every effort be made today to press forward with a campaign on behalf of Morton Sobell.

4.

At this moment, there are several steps to be taken by those who recognize the importance of such a campaign.

The first of these is a re-awakening and rededication of those who fought for the Rosenbergs with such selfless devotion. The period of the first anniversary of their death is one in which the heritage of the Rosenbergs still lives, for we have gone through another year in which no man or woman has been thrust into prison or the death house on a false charge of espionage.

Whether by public memorial meetings or advertisements on June 19th, or both, this understanding of the Rosenbergs' and Sobells' contribution to American liberty must be understood.

Such memorializations must also be inspired with the will to press forward the campaign on Morton Sobell's behalf, thus extending those numerous sentiments of decency and humanity that have given pause, if only temporary, to those who have new Rosenberg-Sobell cases in preparation.

The second step is to press the issue of Sobell's transfer from Alcatraz. Whether by petition, letters, resolution, discussion or other means, significant sections of our fellow citizens must be seen and persuaded of the justice of this move. A motion in the courts asking for such a transfer will be made very soon.

The third step is to gather support for the petition to the Senate Judiciary Committee for an investigation of the Attorney General's conduct of the Rosenberg-Sobell case. Great numbers of people have already shown that they have lost confidence in the Attorney General because of his irresponsible attacks on former President Truman and others. Those who understand the issues in the Sobell case must bring the truth to these people, and gain their support for this petition. This is not a narrow matter of asking persons to commit themselves on the innocence or guilt of the Rosenbergs and Sobell. The Columbia Law Review Journal, for example, accepts their guilt as beyond question, but nevertheless finds fault with the support given by the courts to the Attorney General's office's steps denying the Rosenbergs and Sobell their day in court. The principal question posed by the petition to investigate the Attorney General's office rests on the fact that regardless of what one may believe of the defendants, the refusal of the Attorney General's office to permit new evidence to be shown to the courts, the concealing of clemency appeals from two presidents and the subjection of Sobell to the torture of Alcatraz, has given grounds for an investigation. This is a particularly important petition

in view of the fact that another motion will soon be before the Supreme Court, asking for a new trial for Sobell.

The fourth step is that of reviving that spirit of clear objectivity and perseverance and ingenuity which led, in the Rosenberg appeals, to gathering the support of at least 3 million articulate citizens and the sympathies of millions more.

The Sobell case is a challenge to the country, and particularly to those who already understand its implications. To meet that challenge is an urgent requirement of the day.

# # # # #

May 1954

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

FROM : SA E. K. DEANE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IN  
THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: July 21, 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CSNY 58, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject; obtained from the building located at 6 East 17th Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the Civil Rights Congress, an organization which has been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received July 14, 1954

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit. SA E. K. DEANE AND SE V. H. MC PLAK

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(xxx) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial                       
Exhibit #                     

( ) Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

A four-page folder, issued as a public service by the captioned organization, containing a picture of a monument dedicated to the ROSENBERGS by GUYARD SAINT-DENIS, Paris, 1954, and the contents of the poem "If We Die" by ETHEL ROSENBERG.

100-107111

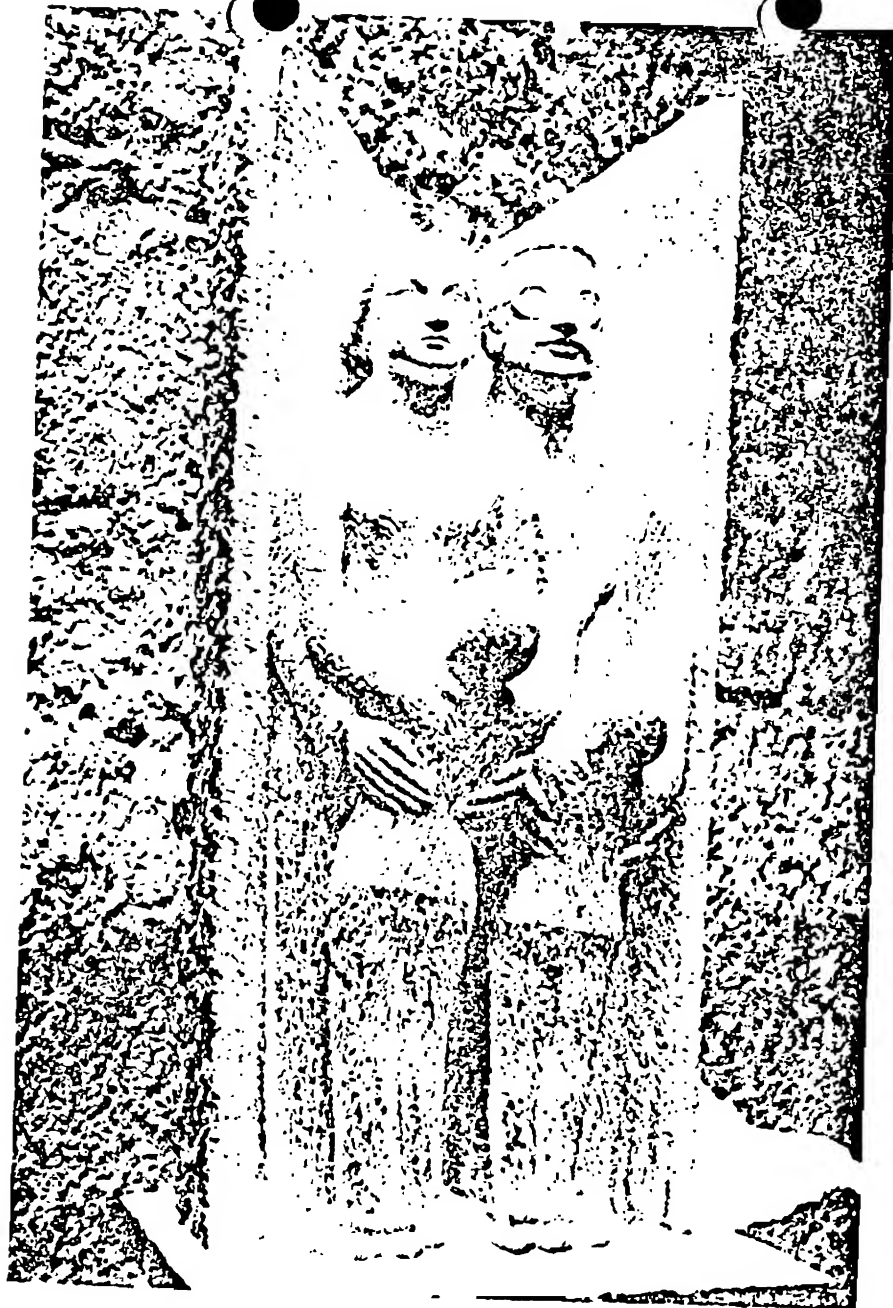
100-107111-1548 -

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 21 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*"Never let them change the truth  
of our innocence"*

ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG

*June 19, 1953 — June 19, 1954*



Monument by George Salendre, Paris, 1954

# IF WE DIE

by ETHEL ROSENBERG

*You shall know, my sons, shall know  
why we leave the song unsung,  
the book unread, the work undone  
to rest beneath the sod.*

*Mourn no more, my sons, no more  
why the lies and smears were framed,  
the tears we shed, the hurt we bore  
to all shall be proclaimed.*

*Earth shall smile, my sons, shall smile  
and green above our resting place,  
the killing end, the world rejoice  
in brotherhood and peace.*

*Work and build, my sons, and build  
a monument to love and joy,  
to human worth, to faith we kept  
for you, my sons, for you.*

OSSINING, N. Y., JAN. 24, 1953



Received From  
CSNY-68  
JUL 14 1954

Issued as a Public Service by  
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
1050 SIXTH AVE., NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

SAC, CHICAGO (100-25530)

July 22, 1954.

SA CHARLES T. HAYNES

CHICAGO ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following typewritten report, which is being retained in Chicago file [REDACTED] was furnished SA J. [REDACTED] b7D  
ROGER WALTERS at Chicago, Illinois. b7E  
[REDACTED] on June 22, 1954, by [REDACTED] b7D

known reliability, whose identity must be protected in reports with a T symbol:

"On June 17th, 1954, I attended the Memorial Meeting to Mark Year since Rosenberg Execution and to Urge Justice for Morton Sobell. The meeting was held in Curtiss Hall, 410 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"The meeting which was scheduled to start at 8 15 Pm, actually started at 8 40 P.M. and adjourned at 10 25 P.M. I would estimate there were approximately 300 people present at the meeting although two speakers from the platform referred to the 350 present.

"The meeting was chairmaned by Miss Pearl M. Hart, Chicago Attorney. Seated on the platform were Miss Hart, Prof. Stephen Love, Rabbi S. Burr Yampol and Prof. Malcolm Sharp.

"Miss Hart opened the meeting and introduced Rabbi Yampol. He said he had come to the meeting to point out that the sentence of the Rosenbergs was too severe and not just. Said, "it is hard to express an opinion to a group of people in the United States that justice in this case was not justice." He believed that the only time the sentence of death should be given was when a person had caused death and then "a soul for a soul." He stated the Rosenbergs had caused no death to anyone. His prayer was to "restore the churches as in former times." To instill in people justice from the heart.

"Miss Hart said she wasn't a particularly religious woman but agreed with Rabbi Yampol. She said, "the heart does not exist with McCarthyism. If we are to have a heart, we must get rid of McCarthy." [REDACTED] b7D

CTH:HEM

1 - New York (Registered)  
100- (National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee)

Chicago copies:

1 - [REDACTED] b7D

b7C

b7C

100-107111-1541

[REDACTED] b7D

"Miss Hart then introduced Beatrice Libblings (?) colored, who sang two songs very well. 'My loved One,' and 'OH! Freedom' (the last song was from Edith Segal's book of songs.)

"The chairman then introduced Malcolm Sharp, guardian of the Rosenberg children. Prof. Sharp read his talk which was the same mill of the run or run of the mill talk of the injustice of the Rosenbergs as always. He did say, however, that the Rosenbergs 'had more faith in the Russian rulers than any rulers deserve.' Said, 'Rosenbergs were followed by the disgraceful affair at Fort Monmouth, that was followed by the Oppenheimer case.' 'We are moving forward to 1984 and the fulfillment of some of these Marxist policies.'


"Miss Hart in commenting on the injustice said, 'I am still waiting to see what effect the people have on the occupant of the White House.' She then introduced three young men who would give a skit. (2 white and 1 colored. [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] The skit was on Morton Sobell, supposedly what went on in his mind. Was well done and quite dramatic. One quote from it, 'Some methods now being renounced were used to bring about my trial. Soon as it is understood, I will be vindicated.'

"Miss Hart then talked for ten minutes. Said among other things, 'I am beginning to hate the word cooperate.' 'There are little men in the deportation office who talk to my clients when I am not with them. I do not mean little in stature. They tell them to cooperate and they will help them. Ask them to tell the names of people, what meetings they attend, etc.' 'McCarthyism has changed the thought on informers. It used to be a disgrace to be an informer but now an informer is a hero.' 'The prejudices of the informers are not known, if they were their testimony would lose its value.' 'Justice Black is one of the two people on the Supreme Court who has not lost his head and I am sure he won't.' Justice Douglas was the other man.

"Miss Hart read a resolution to the head of the Bureau of Prisons in Washington, Mr. Bennett, asking that Morton Sobell be transferred to a regular federal prison. Resolution passed.

"Miss Hart asked the ushers to take up the collection which amounted to \$418.00. She then introduced Stephen Love of the Chicago Bar Association.

 b7D  
His talk, however, was on the injustice of the sentence of Morton Sobell. It rambled a lot and he lost his audience's attention about half way through. He said that he had adopted this country when he was pointing out how much he loved America and what a good American he was. Apparently Miss Hart said something to him for he said Miss Hart just told me not to say that here that they would send me back. (Laughter) Said he would keep on talking and going to meetings no matter how many protests were made to the Bar Association. He said he was patiently waiting but getting impatient for Mc Carthy to call him before his committee. Said he bet he would be the last one he called. He would welcome a chance to get to tell the American people about the injustice in the Morton Sobell case.

"After Miss Hart announced the amount of the collection \$418.00, the meeting adjourned."

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1542 DATE 7/23/54

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,  
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant  
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains  
information which would disclose an intelligence  
source. This serial bears the Classification  
Officers number 2040.

SAC, CHICAGO (100-25530)

July 23, 1954

SA CHARLES T. HAYNES

CHICAGO ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE  
IS-C

The following typewritten report which is being retained in Chicago file [REDACTED] was furnished b7D to SA J. ROGER WALTERS at Chicago, Illinois [REDACTED] on June 25, 1954 by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of known reliability, whose identity must be protected in reports with a "T" symbol:

"On June 17, 1954, I attended a public memorial meeting marking the passage of a year since the execution of the Rosenbergs, sponsored by the Chicago Rosenberg-Sobell Committee. It was held in Curtiss Hall, 410 S. Michigan, Chicago. Scheduled to begin at 8:15 P.M., the meeting finally started at 8:40 P.M. and ended at approximately 10:30 P.M. (failed to note the exact time.)

"The chairman, Miss PEARL HART, continually numbered the audience at 350, but it looked like closer to 300 to me.

"Besides Miss HART, Rabbi S. BURR YAMPOL, Prof. STEPHEN LOVE, and Prof. MALCOLM SHARP were seated on the speakers' platform.

CTH/job

1 - New York (REGISTERED  
(100- National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee)

6 - Chicago  
b7D [REDACTED]

b7C

100-107111-1542A

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 27 1954	
FBI - CHICAGO	

7/27/54

"Rabbi YAMPOL was the first speaker. He bemoaned the lack of justice in the Rosenberg case and stated that they didn't deserve death for that was warranted only in return for having caused death, and nobody died in Korea because of the Rosenbergs since the atom bomb was not used there. The Rabbi didn't really have much to say; he himself said that he had really come to hear the others who were experts in the case and to express his feelings. He closed by saying that there must be a heart in justice--a theme which was followed throughout the meeting. Miss HART then remarked that 'the heart' cannot exist with McCarthyism. This was followed by loud applause.

"BEATRICE WILLIAMS, a young Negro girl, then sang 'My Loved One' and 'Oh Freedom' (I think that was the title.), the refrain of which went something like 'before I'll be a slave I'll be buried in my grave.' These were both from the Edith Siegel book of songs.

"Prof. MALCOLM SHARP, the next speaker, said he was there to pay tribute to the ROSENBERGS and to mourn a miscarriage of justice, then stated that this was true despite the fact that the ROSENBERGS had great confidence in socialism and the Russian rulers which he didn't share. He went on to say that the ROSENBERG, Fort Monmouth and Oppenheimer cases are all disgraceful and show the growth of domestic fascism which began with the anti-Communist clause of the Taft-Hartley Act and grew with the Hiss case and the trial of the Communist leaders. This domestic fascism, SHARP said, is the result of a weak foreign policy, one which is based not on building for life, but on taxing for death.

"This was followed by a skit called 'The Rock' presented by three men who were quite good and could have been professionals. Their names were not mentioned. It was all about MORTON SOBELL, his sufferings while unjustly imprisoned in Alcatraz, and the inadequate evidence which resulted in his sentence. The charges against SOBELL were having engaged in five conversations with JULIUS ROSENBERG, he was siezed by federal agents while vacationing in Mexico, -

etc.--all very sad. It was interesting to note that the federal agents and officers of the law were always depicted as rather distasteful characters, trying to talk SOBELL into informing in order to save himself. SOBELL, however, heroically withstood this pressure.

"Miss HART continued the theme by saying that informers were always hated, that is, until McCarthyism has made heroes of them. LOUIS BUDENZ was referred to as the 'king of informers.' The testimony of these informers was discredited because they always seemed to remember things nobody else could remember and couldn't be cross examined. I cannot remember the connection, but Miss HART went on to say that only one member of the Supreme Court has not lost his head on such subjects, and that is Justice DOUGLAS.

"Then Miss HART read a resolution calling for the removal of MORTON SOBELL from Alcatraz since it is a place for criminals and he is not a criminal, and for a new trial for him. She asked for the approval of all present. It was unanimously given in the form of a loud round of applause.

"Mr. STEPHEN LOVE then presented a long, emotional speech which included quite a few pats on the back for Mr. STEPHEN LOVE. He began by saying that we must always follow the heart. He told of a woman in New York who was so moved by the injustice in the ROSENBERG case that she gave her entire life savings to the cause. This woman, said LOVE, has a heart and is worth more than ten million McCarthys, who have no hearts. He then spoke of the gross miscarriage of justice which was the whole ROSENBERG affair and discredited attempts to connect the ROSENBERGS and SOBELL with Fort Monmouth. He said that if there were anything to it MC CARTHY and WINCHELL would surely have brought it out.

"Mr. LOVE said that he wished always to speak on behalf of SOBELL and the ROSENBERGS because of his love for his adopted country. He stated further that only the efforts of the little people and the help of God can



CG 100-25530

save SOBELL in this case where law has triumphed over hustice. SOBELL was not tried for treason, but for conspiracy to send secret information to the Soviet government. There was no proof that he did this. He then proceeded to illogically discredit the testimony given in the SOBELL case by saying that one witness had committed perjury previously (He neglected to say what he testified in this case.) and the other witness' testimony contained no basis for conviction. Mr. LOVE closed by saying that he wanted to continue to speak out for us, the people who believed as he did, SOBELL, his country and justice.

"There was a collection taken up during the course of the meeting. It netted \$418 to be used to try to secure a new trial for SOBELL.

"Throughout the meeting I noticed particularly the emphasis placed on 'the heart' and the strictly emotional appeal. It was always 'poor Mrs. ROSENBERG' or the poor dear ROSENBERG children are suffering so because of the persecution of their parents. It was quite obvious that they couldn't muster enough facts to present an intellectual, legal or logical argument, so were reduced to this.

"The other thing to which the speakers constantly referred was the informer. Any testimony which was damaging to their cause was automatically given by 'informers' and was thus discounted.

[REDACTED] b7D

It is noted that a pamphlet issued by the National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the Rosenberg Case captioned "Never Let Them Change the Truth of Our Innocence" was distributed during this meeting and a copy is being retained in 100-25530-1B2(173).

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

FROM : SA E. K. DEANE (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IN  
THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: July 26, 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CSNY 58, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject; obtained from the building located at 6 East 17th Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the Civil Rights Congress, an organization which has been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received July 14, 1954

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit \_\_\_\_\_

SA E. K. DEANE AND SE T. H. MC PEEK

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(XX) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial \_\_\_\_\_  
Exhibit # \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

An open letter to DANIEL G. MARSHALL by IRVING EDELMAN calling for the need of a national movement, formed by a democratic process, to free SOBELL.

100-107111

100-107111-1543

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 26 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

AN OPEN LETTER TO DANIEL G. MARSHALL

WM : 123y Irwin Edelman

You and I, Mr. Marshall, have been and are in close, friendly contact. In writing this, I am fully conscious that you are acting as my attorney in that infamous vagrancy case, noisily drummed by the nation's press in an attempt to justify the murder of the Rosenbergs. I am addressing you thus, in public, because Rosenberg Defense Committee publicity, listing you as its speaker, must have raised questions in the minds of thousands. And Open Letter, inviting an Open Reply, is my way of urging that you clarify those thousands.

In that noble effort last June, when you and Fyke Farmer carried to Washington my petition in behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, almost snatching them from death, you faced the ugly sabotage of the Rosenberg Defense Committee. Collecting thousands of dollars in Los Angeles alone, its contemptible leadership refused to provide you and Mr. Farmer with as much as the transportation costs for the effort which shook the nation and the world. Only after the Rosenbergs were dead; did Joseph Brainin and David and Emily Alman remind themselves to phone you at Hotel Tudor in New York and offer you the funds to go home with.

The Brainins and Almans and their local equivalents have now appointed themselves to leadership of the effort to free Morton Sobell. The liberation of Sobell, The liberation of Sobell, being inseparably linked with the vindication of the Rosenbergs, a movement to free him must be started as quickly as possible. But it would be childish to trust the saboteurs of the Rosenberg defense with the conduct of a movement to liberate Sobell. The only liberating they can effectively do is to liberate the public from cold cash.

There is need for a national movement to free Sobell. But it must be not a movement which forms itself in the dark. It must be formed by the democratic process, in the course of a well-publicized conference, after a full and free discussion taking in the facts of the Rosenberg case and the experience painfully gained in the Rosenberg defense. You know very well, Mr. Marshall, that the Committee leaders will let Sobell rot in Alcatraz rather than bring out certain ugly facts in the conduct of the Rosenberg defense.

On the 17th of June, while you were in Washington, Dorothy Marshall was invited but declined to chair a Rosenberg defense rally in Channing Hall, Unitarian Church. On July 16, you, Mr. Marshall, were invited but declined to address a Rosenberg Dedication Meeting held in Park Manor. In both of those instances, it was clear to those in the know that this was not because the Marshalls were losing interest in the Rosenbergs, but because they would not associate themselves publicly with those under whose auspices these meetings were being run.

Your speeches will, no doubt, shed light on aspects of the case where today there reigns confusion. But your presence is bound to give a false sense of security to many who would otherwise have legitimate misgivings. Under the circumstances, I think you owe it to the friends of the Rosenbergs and Sobell and to yourself, to clarify your position.

Irwin Edelman

Box 2505

L.A. 52 Calif

that we did we lose  
you and lost it. gone

Very glad to be here.

If it were not for honors and  
privilege it would be a duty.

The Rosenberg case was the  
property of progressive mankind.

That is why peoples of  
Eastern and Western Europe  
entered into it.

Latin Americans  
Some had had direct contact  
with fascism. They viewed us  
sympathetically with  
San Paul future - Negroes.

Because I do not believe that  
you who are white can win  
along.

Walter Reuther not only man

living link with our terrors  
feels.

Howard Meyer.

great difficulties

We can win

James Burnham.

Real action mass action

Wesley Robert Wells.

Conspiracy &  
Communist Espionage

Murphy  
Presumption of  
innocence

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: July 26, 1954

FROM : SA E. K. DEANE (100-107111)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CSNY 58, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject; obtained from the building located at 6 East 17th Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the Civil Rights Congress, an organization which has been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received July 14, 1954

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit SA E. K. DEANE AND SE V. H. MC PEAK

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(XX) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial           
Exhibit #         

( ) Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

A memo to all editors from THEODORE JACOBS, Public Relations Director, enclosing a kit of material for use in preparing stories which said editors may be contemplating for release on the anniversary of the execution of the ROSENBERGS.

100-107111

100-107111-1544

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 26 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

MEMO TO EDITORS

June 19, 1954, marks the first anniversary of the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. It marks another year in Alcatraz for Morton Sobell, co-defendant who is seeking a new trial.

Major observances are planned in the United States and abroad by those who sought clemency for the Rosenbergs and are now urging a new trial for Sobell.

In the year that has passed, there have been many important developments in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

This kit includes material we hope will be helpful to you in preparing any stories you may be contemplating.

Theodore Jacobs  
Public Relations Director

## Contents

Schedule of Memorial Meetings

Statement by the Rosenberg-Sobell Committee

Statement by Morton Sobell

Summary of Columbia Law Review study of the case

Statement on A-bomb espionage by Atomic Energy Commission Official

Investigation request being considered by Senate Judiciary Committee

Legal analysis of Sobell case by D. N. Pritt

SCHEDULE OF ROSENBERG MEMORIAL MEETINGS

NEW YORK. . . . . Thursday, June 17, 8 p. m. Chateau Gardens,  
105 East Houston Street, New York City

CHICAGO. . . . . Thursday, June 17, 8:15 p. m. Curtiss Hall  
410 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

DETROIT. . . . . Wednesday, June 16, 5028 Joy Road, Detroit

NEWARK . . . . . Wednesday, June 16, 516 Clinton Avenue, Newark, N.J.

BALTIMORE. . . . . Saturday, June 19, Little Falls Theatre,  
Pennsylvania and North Avenue

LOS ANGELES. . . . . Friday, June 18, 8 p. m. Embassy Auditorium  
9th and Grand Street

Note: Other meetings are scheduled for San Francisco, and Toronto,  
and Vancouver, Canada



FORT MONMOUTH INQUIRY, ARMY-McCARTHY HEARINGS, AND LORWIN CASE  
RAISE NEW QUESTIONS ON ROSENBERG-SOBELL CONVICTIONS

- - - -

A Statement By The  
National Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell In The Rosenberg Case

- - - -

It is one year since Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed for a crime of which they vowed their innocence. It has been one more year in Alcatraz for scientist Morton Sobell, who also vows his innocence.

During the past months there have been new developments which add to the serious questions concerning the Rosenberg and Sobell convictions.

With the Rosenbergs dead and Sobell in Alcatraz, new charges were raised against them by Roy Cohn, who was a chief prosecutor in their trial, and by Roy Cohn's boss, Senator McCarthy. These were not charges that had been made in the trial. Cohn and McCarthy suddenly claimed that the Rosenbergs and Sobell had masterminded a radar spy ring at Fort Monmouth.

These accusations were given the widest publicity in the press. Roy Cohn made a trip to Lewisburg prison to interview David Greenglass, a chief witness in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. Cohn claimed that Greenglass shed new light on the operation of a Fort Monmouth espionage ring.

What was the truth about these charges?

The U. S. Army conducted its own investigation. It found no evidence of any Rosenberg-Sobell ring operating at Fort Monmouth. The claims by McCarthy and Cohn were shown to be a fraud, although the sensational charges had caused innocent scientists to lose their jobs merely because they were in some way linked to Julius Rosenberg and to Morton Sobell. It was the Army's refutation of their Fort Monmouth

hoax that prompted McCarthy and Cohn to launch their bitter attack on the Army.

In the Army-McCarthy hearings, Roy Cohn repeated these false charges. He read into the record Greenglass' desposition, which gave no concrete information. At the time Greenglass was visited by Cohn, Greenglass' attorney, O. J. Rogge, denied publicly that Greenglass had said anything new.

The entire practice of the continued use of Greenglass to implicate others is preposterous, in light of new evidence concerning Greenglass and his testimony in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. Documents which have been submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee reveal that Greenglass' own wife called him a hysteric and a habitual liar; that Greenglass, in his own handwriting, contradicted the basic testimony he gave in the trial.

These and other unprincipled practices by Roy Cohn raise questions as to the character of the prosecution in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. They also bear out the warnings of the Rosenbergs and Sobell that such practices, if not halted, would be used against other innocent persons.

Our Committee has charged that the Attorney General's Office was guilty of obtaining and using perjured testimony and misleading the Courts in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. Documents which prove conclusively that the Attorney General's Office was implicated in securing and planning perjured testimony have been submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee. There are many who find it difficult to believe that a U. S. Attorney General's Office could be capable of such deception.

However, the recent case of Val Lorwin shows that such practices have taken place. William A. Gallagher, an assistant U. S. Attorney, was severed from the Attorney General's Office as a result of certain irregularities in the handling of the Lorwin "loyalty" case. Gallagher was exposed as having made false declarations to a Grand Jury and withholding information from the Court. He said that this was done on orders from his superiors in the Attorney General's Office. Senator Thomas Hennings, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, has called for a Senate investigation of policies of the Attorney General's Office that can lead to such disgraceful acts.

These developments make it more urgent than ever that Morton Sobell be given a new trial, and that the Rosenberg-Sobell case be thoroughly investigated < by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The longer such a trial and investigation are delayed, the longer unscrupulous prosecutors and investigators will be permitted to run roughshod over the rights of American citizens.

# # ' #

REMARKS BY MORTON SOBELL IN A RECENT LETTER TO HIS WIFE

"Perhaps the sacrifices that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg made have caused enough people to stop and think to bring back sanity. Fort Monmouth, the attack on Dr. Oppenheimer, and the Army-McCarthy hearings keep reopening again the questions which were raised in our trial.

"The death of Ethel and Julie a year ago did not answer any questions. My being buried in Alcatraz has not permitted these questions to be swallowed up into oblivion. There are people who love truth and justice and who must have it themselves. They cannot rest when it is denied to others.

"Perhaps we, together with these people, have already made those who put me here regret that they did not murder me too. Neither death nor Alcatraz will keep the truth hidden. I have proved in these last four years that I can never be pressured into giving up my freedom from guilt.

"They would so like me to stop saying I am innocent. I will not stop saying it, not ever.

"I am innocent".

COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW SAYS RIGHTS OF ROSENBERGS DID NOT GET  
FULL CONSIDERATION IN LAST STAGE OF CASE

- - -

SEES GROUND FOR NEW SOBELL TRIAL

- - -

The Columbia Law Review, in a 42-page study appearing in its February 1954, issue, came to the following conclusion:

"The inevitable conclusion is that in this last stage of an extraordinarily protracted litigation, the rights of the Rosenbergs did not receive the precise and extensive consideration that must characterize the administration of the criminal law. Whether the Rosenbergs were in fact guilty is beside the point. In the vindication of their rights they were entitled to the equality of treatment afforded by the technical safeguards of the law."

The publication said that the haste with which the Supreme Court acted in its unprecedented reversal of the stay granted by Justice Douglas did not permit enough time to study the complex point at issue.

The Review also said that the Supreme Court appeared to have over-extended its powers in reversing the stay.

In the case of Morton Sobell, who maintains his innocence, the Columbia Law Review saw strength in the argument that Sobell's case should have been considered as a separate conspiracy. It cited a lack of evidence that Sobell was a co-conspirator in crimes of which the Rosenbergs were accused.

The Review said that even if some validity were attributed to arguments that Sobell was a co-conspirator, it does not seem that the evidence was so conclusive as to exclude the possibility of separate consideration by the jury.

The study pointed out that this was the issue on which Judge Jerome Frank of the Court of Appeals had dissented. "Had Judge Frank's opinion prevailed", the Review said, "Sobell would have been granted a new trial".

The Columbia law Review cited a sworn affidavit in which Mr. Sobell reported how he had been kidnapped from Mexico by the government.

Had this question of "kidnapping" been litigated, the journal said, "Sobell may have prevailed with the argument that a judgement cannot stand when jurisdiction is obtained through federal officers' violation of the anti-kidnapping law".

# # #

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION OFFICIAL SAYS

ATOM BOMB WAS NOT STOLEN BY SPIES

- - -

Less than nine months after Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed for allegedly giving Russia the secret of the A-bomb, Dr. James Beckerly, director of the Atomic Energy Commission Classification Office, was quoted in the New York Times (March 17) as saying:

"Soviet scientists developed the atom bomb in 1949, and a nuclear weapon, presumably a hydrogen bomb in 1953, because the leaders of Russia ordered progress in their drive to dominate the world, he said. The atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb were not stolen from us by spies, Dr. Beckerly emphasized. Espionage played a minor role in the attainment of successful weapons by the Soviets, he said".

The Times quoted Dr. Beckerley further:

"Atom bombs are not matters that can be stolen and transmitted in the form of information, Dr. Beckerly said, in emphasizing the relative unimportance of spying in nuclear physics. The Swiss watchmaker, for example, does not export all his secrets when he exports a watch."

These statements by Dr. Beckerley are in direct contradiction to the statement by Judge Kaufman, who said in sentencing the Rosenbergs that they had put the A-bomb into the hands of the Russians, "years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb".

. # # #

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

FROM : SA M. J. BARRETT (100-107111)

SUBJECT : NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: July 26, 1954

CSNY-48, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 23 West 26th Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, all of which have been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In addition, other Communist Party front groups and individual Communist Party members or sympathizers occupy offices at this address. Prior to 2/1/53 the State and National Offices of the Civil Rights Congress were located at this address. Subsequent to that date space in the building has been occupied by SRT Publications, Inc., publishers of "New World Review" formerly known as "Soviet Russia Today" which has been cited as a Communist Front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 6/25/42 and 3/29/44.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received July 19, 1954

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit \_\_\_\_\_

SA M. J. BARRETT AND SE K. F. BUCKLEY

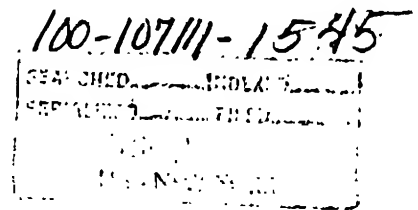
The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(XX ) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial \_\_\_\_\_  
Exhibit# \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of Exhibit: A letter, dated July 18, 1954, issued by the captioned organization, requesting the reader to contact friends in summer resorts around New York to seek their help in activities in behalf of the Committee.

100-107111





National Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case  
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. LC 4-9585

July 13, 1954.

Dear Friend:

Where are your friends today--Peekskill...Fire Island....

Long Beach...?

We ask, not out of curiosity, but because we want their help and yours.

We believe that people enjoying a few weeks in the country can get a few petitions and letters to help release Sobell from Alcatraz. We believe they can help us run one fund-raising activity, and bring the facts to new people this summer.

Frankly, we are looking for one person in each of the summer colonies around New York who will take a little responsibility for this. We would like to bring them together with other people active in the Sobell work in different boxes who may also be at the same resort.

Will you take five minutes NOW to drop us a note on the summer plans of people in your community...where they are going...resort or camp... and when they will be there. Wherever they are, I'm sure if we pool the information, we will find others willing to help.

Will you write now to your friends and neighbors a personal note asking them to fill a petition and raise some funds so the work can continue. Sometimes all of us have to be reminded that there is no vacation in Alcatraz...the nights and days are just as long and hard.

Cordially yours,

*Norma Aronson*

Norma Aronson

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: July 27, 1954

FROM: SA M. J. BARRETT (100-107111)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL  
FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

( ) CSNY 425, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above captioned subject, obtained from Room 801, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which is occupied by the Fraternal Mimeo Addressing Service. This service performs the Mimeograph work for many of the former IWO groups.

(XX) CSNY 426, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above captioned subject, obtained from 35 East 12th Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the following organizations, which are all under the control of the Communist Party: Publishers New Press, Inc. ("Worker" and "Daily Worker"); Morning Freiheit Association ("Morning Freiheit" and "Jewish Life"); Workers' Bookshop, F & D Printing Company, 12th-13th Realty Corporation. Prior to September, 1951, the National, State and N.Y. County offices of the Communist Party also occupied these premises.

Date information received July 23, 1954

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit

SA M. J. BARRETT AND SA V. E. MC PARY

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(XX) Placed in NY file 100-107111 Serial         Exhibit #         

( ) Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

## Description of exhibit:

A press release, dated July 13, 1954, issued by the captioned organization quoting HELEN SOBELL as saying that petitions urging the removal of MORTON SOBELL from Alcatraz are being circulated in many cities.

100-107111-1547

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 27 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*[Signature]*

100-107111

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

HELEN SOBELL SAYS PETITIONS

URGING REMOVAL OF HUSBAND FROM ALCATRAZ

BEING CIRCULATED IN MANY CITIES

Mrs. Sobell Returns from Visit to Husband  
And Speaking Trip Throughout Country

NEW YORK, July 13 -- Helen Sobell said today that activity in behalf of her husband, Morton Sobell, is increasing throughout the country.

Mrs. Sobell, just returned from visiting her husband in Alcatraz and speaking at public meetings in many parts of the United States, said:

"I found that more and more people are becoming aware of the importance of this case. My husband is encouraged by the progress we are making.

"I attended meetings in San Francisco, Vancouver, Philadelphia, Washington, and conferred with people in other cities. Petitions are being circulated demanding the removal of my husband from Alcatraz. Many are writing personal letters to James Bennett, Director of Prisons, in Washington."

Sobell, convicted in the Rosenberg trial, was sentenced to 30 years. He has been under constant pressure to confess, but he firmly maintains his innocence. When all other pressures failed, Sobell was sent to Alcatraz, America's prison for the most hardened criminals.

Mrs. Sobell visited her husband twice, each visit lasting 90 minutes. In accordance with prison rules, they were able to talk with each other only over a telephone. Separating them was a small glass panel. Children are not permitted in Alcatraz. Thus Sobell has not been able to see his five-year-old son and his 14-year-old daughter in nearly two years.

Sobell was heartened at news of the nation-wide activity. He expressed confidence that the people would free him and that the truth in this case would become known.

"Give my warmest personal regards to all of my friends," he said. "Tell them there must come a time when liars and informers will no longer be able to sell their fellow men for 30 pieces of silver."

Petitions asking Director of Prisons Bennett to remove Sobell from Alcatraz are available at the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York City.

Rosenberg, Sobell

105-3857-48p2

Rosenberg - Sobell Youth  
Committee

RADIOGRAM

100-107111-1315

DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, LOS ANGELES

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ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE. IS-C. DAYLET. [REDACTED]

ADVISES THAT HELEN SOBELL IS TO ARRIVE IN LA ON AUGUST THREE NEXT FOR

STAY OF SIX TO EIGHT WEEKS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

MALONE

WNP:VMD  
100-41648

cc: 1 - 100-43372 (DAYLET)  
1 - San Francisco (REGISTERED)  
1 - New York (REGISTERED)

SOURCE: [REDACTED] to SA ROBERT J. BARRY [REDACTED] b7D

100-107111-1548

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 2 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J.A. HARRIS

**FILE #** 100-107111

**SUBJECT** ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

**SERIAL** 1549 **DATE** 8/4/54

**CONSISTING OF** 1 **PAGES**

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

**FILE #** 100-107111

**SUBJECT** ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

**SERIAL** 1550 **DATE** 8/5/54

**CONSISTING OF** 2 **PAGES**

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1551 DATE 8/5/54

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety,  
under (b)(1) as it has been classified pursuant  
to Executive Order 11652 as it contains  
information which would disclose an intelligence  
source. This serial bears the Classification  
Officers number 2040.

Pittsburgh, Pa.  
August 6, 1954

MEMO, SAC

Re: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS  
IS - C

Source: [REDACTED]  
Activity: Exhibits Received  
Date Received: 7-19-54  
Employee Receiving: SA MILTON K. ADAMS (Personally)  
Location: [REDACTED]

Description	How Received By Informant	Disposition
1. "Amnesty Trumpet" #5, 6-54, published by the National Committee to Win Amnesty For Smith Act Victims, 677 Madison Ave., Room 611, New York 21, N.Y.	[REDACTED]	Forwarded to New York Office
2. Pamphlet "Scientists in Alcatraz" re Morton Sobell, published by Natl. Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case, New York City.	[REDACTED]	

MKA:hpf  
100-8849

cc: 2 - New York (RM) (Natl. Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case)  
1 - (Natl. Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims)  
3 - Cleveland (RM) (1 - Progressive Party)  
(1 - Ohio Bill of Rights Conference)  
b7C (1 - [REDACTED])  
3 - Philadelphia (1 - Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell)  
(1 - Civil Rights Congress)

b7C (1 - [REDACTED])  
1 - Pg. 100-9154 (Progressive Party)  
1 - Pg. 100-9222 (National Groups Commission)  
1 - Pg. 100-157 (IWO)  
1 - Pg. 100-11794 (Jewish Cultural Center)  
b7C [REDACTED]  
b7D 1 - [REDACTED]

100-107111-1551A

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 7 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*[Signature]*



PG 100-8849

Description	How Received By Informant	Disposition
3. Leaflet Containing poem by ETHEL ROSENBERG	[REDACTED]	Forwarded to New York Office
4. Circular "The Issue In Guatemala - 200 Million Dollars vs. 3 Million People published by Progressive Party of Ohio	[REDACTED]	Forwarded to Cleveland
5. "Fact Sheet on Guate- mala" mimeographed cir- cular published by Pro- gressive Party of Ohio	" "	" "
6. Circular "Cease Fire!! No American Troops in Indo- China" published by PP of Ohio	" "	" "
7. Memorial Day letter to President Eisenhower from M.J. Gordon published by Ohio PP	" "	" "
8. "Is This Even Handed Justice" re Frank Hashmall published by Ohio Bill of Rights Conference	" "	" "
9. Mimeographed letter "Remember the Rosenbergs... Justice for Morton Sobell" signed by Jean D. Frantjic Executive Secretary, appar- ently published by Phila- delphia Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg case	[REDACTED]	Forwarded to Philadelphia Office
10. Leaflet "Was There a Rosenberg-Sobell Spy Ring at Fort Monmouth" published by the Philadelphia "Sobell" Committee	" "	" "

b7D

PG 100-8849

Description	How Received By Informant	Disposition
11. Mimeographed letter dated 6-19-54 published by Philadelphia Committee for Morton Sobell, signed by Jean D. Frantjia	[REDACTED]	Forwarded to Philadelphia Office
12. Pittsburgh CRC release dated 6-8-54 re Pittsburgh Smith Act Trial and its defendants	[REDACTED]	Filed in Pgh. 100-8849-1A
13. Pittsburgh CRC letter dated 6-28-54 inviting recipients to attend meeting of 7-7-54 signed by Marian Schultz		
14. Pittsburgh CRC mimeographed letter dated 7-12-54 reporting on new CRC 4-point program agreed upon at 7-7-54 meeting.		
15. Pittsburgh CRC mimeographed letter dated 7-9-54 signed by T. J. Forrester, Chairman, re jailing of William L. Patterson, Natl. Executive Secretary, by authorities in N.Y. City		
16. Pittsburgh CRC bulletin "Civil Rights", Volume 1, #2	[REDACTED]	
17. Reservation blank for CRC outing of 7-24-25-54 at Oniopyle, Pa.	[REDACTED]	
18. Copy of letter typed for Joseph Mankin re Natl. Committee meeting of 7-12-54 to be held at Jewish Cultural Center 6323 Forbes St., Pgh., Pa.	[REDACTED]	100-9222-1A

b7D

100-3349

Description	How Received By Informant	Disposition
19. Mimeographed letter dated 5-18-54 re IWO Policyholders picnic to be held at Hencz Grove, scheduled for 6-20-54, signed by Joe Mankin	[REDACTED]	100-157-1A
20. 4 page mimeographed leaflet re Joe Mankin's denaturalization proceedings asking for letters to be sent to U.S. Attorney for support of Lehman-Cellers Bill and for contributions for Joe Mankin's Defense Fund, 6328 Forbes St., (J.C.C.)	[REDACTED] b7D	100-1192-1A

As indicated on the initial page, copies have been disseminated to the files of all persons and organizations mentioned herein.

SA MILTON K. ADAMS

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 1555 DATE 8/10/54

CONSISTING OF 1 PAGES

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-107111)

DATE: August 11, 1954

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (100-10652)

SUBJECT: IRENE OLGA THAMEL, was.  
SM - C

Re your letter dated February 25, 1954, captioned  
"National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG  
Case, IS - C."

On Page 2, Paragraph 4, appears the name of the  
employee of the Chase National Bank, New York, who furnished  
information concerning deposits of the WCSI.

*b7D*  
[REDACTED] You are  
requested to advise which is correct.

For the purposes of documentation you are also  
requested to advise the name of the agent who received the  
data and date it was received.

DSH/caw  
REGISTERED MAIL

*Handled  
9/2/54  
R/P  
efc*

*100-107111-1552*  
*Ja Harrington*  
SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
AUG 13 1954  
FBI - NEW YORK  
*J. Harrington*

SAC, Chicago

August 12, 1954

SAC, New York (100-107111) (6)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR  
MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The following article, by MOSHE BACKALL, appeared in the "Morning Freiheit" of June 20, 1954, on page 5, columns 1-5:

Roy Cohn Sent The Rosenbergs To Death, Says Professor Urey

Last Wednesday, June 16th, I met Professor Harold S. Urey at the Institute for Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago. This world-renowned atom scientist and Nobel Prize winner, was in a very depressed state. Even before I asked him a single question, he said:

"Did you see the statement about Oppenheimer? Where are they driving our country? Where are they driving us?"

He reminded himself of the purpose of the interview and said:

"You want to know how I feel on the eve of the anniversary of the death of the Rosenbergs? I can tell you that I am very uneasy. Before my eyes is the entire picture of the trial, which was a complete falsity, fakery and disgraceful human betrayal."

Surely the readers remember that in January 1953, Professor Urey sent a letter to the "New York Times" with an appeal to President Eisenhower not to permit the two innocent people to be executed and to permit a new trial for them.

At that time Professor Urey's appeal to the President had a strong effect in this country and throughout the world because of the fact that he proved that, from a scientific viewpoint, the so-called "proof" against the Rosenbergs was completely false.

This famous scientist tore to shreds the testimony of the Greenglasses and proved that their story was impossible. He emphasized that, on the basis of his education and knowledge, under no circumstances could David Greenglass have understood the mechanics of the atom bomb.

"Today, one year after the execution of the Rosenbergs", Professor Urey said, with tears in his eyes, "the false and deceptive character of

100-107111-1559

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FBI - NEW YORK	
J. A. HARRIS	

HNR:RMB

NY 100-107111

the whole case against the Rosenbergs is even clearer, because now the whole country and the whole world knows what that base creature Roy Cohn, who was in charge of the prosecution, is capable of doing. After all, such a lying swindler can besmirch the whole world. Is it any wonder that he sent two innocent people to the electric chair?"

In response to my question what can and should be done to cleanse the Rosenberg name, Professor Urey answered:

"It is important that people realize what took place at the trial and how these two innocent people were convicted. This should be easy to do. We merely have to hold our head high and not let ourselves be befuddled. The world is now in the midst of a struggle between light and darkness. The truth must and will destroy the darkness."

I recalled how, only a few months previous, Professor Urey stated that perhaps he had not done enough for the Rosenbergs. At that time I sympathized with him, and his courageous stand resounded throughout the world and re-established the honor and reputation of American scientists. I tried to offer him my sympathy now. The Oppenheimer matter, I called to his attention, has aroused broad public strata. Somehow there is coming into being an awakening among honest, right-thinking people.

Professor Urey's face lighted up, and he said with a sigh:

"Yes, that is quite right. But why is it taking so long? I do not feel fettered in my scientific work. Here logic and understanding apply and lead to the truth. But just look at what is happening in public life! Why should such base and false people as the McCarthys and Roy Cohns be dominant, when, it seems to me, it is so clear that they are completely false and dishonest?"

For a while we discussed the backwardness of social life as compared with the progress of science and I parted from the great scientist and friend of man. I felt that his question: "Why does it take so long?", was not just a question but a challenge and a reminder to us all, to all the people, to the whole world to break through the darkness of reaction as soon as possible and to illuminate the public life of our nation with light and truth.

The above was translated by BE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ and is being submitted for your information.



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

FROM : SA THOMAS J. McANDREWS *mca*

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
ISC

DATE: 8/17/54

At 9:25 A.M., 8/17/54, Inspector Cartha De Loach, Bureau, telephonically contacted the writer and made reference to a contact had between this office and State Senator Bernard Tompkins in the captioned case. Mr. De Loach wanted to know if we could tell him readily of the circumstances surrounding the furnishing of material to State Senator Tompkins. I told him I would check and call him back.

At 9:55 A.M., I called Mr. De Loach and advised him of the following: Our files reveal on 4/28/54 at 3:04 P.M., Asst. to the Director L. B. Nichols contacted this office and advised that Judge Irving Kaufman had talked to the Bureau relative to furnishing certain information to Senator Tompkins and former Special Agent named Nathan Frankel. The memorandum, which resulted in this office furnishing public source information to State Senator Tompkins is dated 4/28/54 and appears in the JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG case file. I then called to the attention of Mr. De Loach NY teletype dated 5/14/54 in the captioned matter wherein public source material was set forth. This teletype requested that the Bureau advise whether this public source material could be furnished to Senator Tompkins. I told Mr. De Loach that on 5/17/54, Mr. Nichols, at 5:45 P.M., instructed that it was permissible for this office to give the public source material mentioned in NY teletype of 5/14/54 to Senator Tompkins. I then referred Mr. De Loach to NY letter dated 5/20/54 in the captioned matter, attention of Mr. Nichols, wherein it was reported that the public source material had been furnished to State Senator Tompkins.

Mr. De Loach stated this was sufficient for his purposes and he could find the communications in Bureau files if he needed them.

TJM:MFB

100-107111-1560

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FBI - NEW YORK	

*J. A. Harrington*



## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NY

DATE: 8/19/54

FROM : HYMAN H. RABINOWITZ, SE (100-120821) (7-2)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO CELEBRATE THE 300TH YEAR  
OF JEWISH LIFE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Morning Freiheit" of June 21, 1954, on page 1, columns 2-3-4 continued, on page 2, columns 1-2-3, contained a report of the conference called for June 20th, at the Hotel Capitol, by the Committee To Celebrate The 300th Anniversary Of The Jewish Community In The United States. (The report was by RUBIN YOKELSON, and revealed the following:)

1 - NY 100-82062 (JEWISH LIFE) (7-2)  
 1 - NY [REDACTED]  
 1 - NY [REDACTED]  
 1 - NY [REDACTED]  
 2 - NY 100-78551 (AMER. PROG. JEW. ED.) (7-2)  
 1 - NY [REDACTED]  
 1 - NY 100-104142 (EMMA LAZARUS FED.) (7-2)  
 1 - NY [REDACTED]  
 1 - NY 100-8522 (AMER. LABOR PARTY) (7-2)  
 1 - NY [REDACTED]  
 1 - NY [REDACTED]  
 1 - NY [REDACTED]  
 1 - NY 100-21 (MORNING FREIHEIT) (7-2)  
 1 - NY [REDACTED]  
 1 - NY [REDACTED]  
 1 - NY [REDACTED]  
 1 - NY 100-104143 (AMER. PROG. JEW. ED.) (7-2)  
 1 - NY [REDACTED]  
 1 - NY 100-29587 (JEW. LAB. PARTY) (7-2)  
 1 - NY [REDACTED]  
 1 - NY 100-79486 (JEWISH MUSIC AIRLANCE) (7-2)  
 1 - NY [REDACTED]  
 1 - NY [REDACTED]  
 1 - NY 100-107111 (ROSENBERG COMMITTEE) (6)  
 1 - NY 100-27079 (YKUF) (7-2)

b7C

100-107111-1561  
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 AUG 20 1954  
 J. A. Harman

Lcd 6

NY 100-120821 (7-2)

258 delegates, representing 154 Jewish organizations, and a number of guests participated in the conference.

SAM LIPTZIN reported for the Credentials Committee.

SIMON FEDERMAN, president of the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF POLISH JEWS, was chairman of the conference.

JUNE GORDON, director of the EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION OF JEWISH WOMENS CLUBS, was co-chairman.

In his opening remarks Federman pointed out that the bourgeois elements disregarded the most important strata of the population in their celebration of the 300th anniversary, namely the workers and common people.

CLARA SHAVELSON, was introduced from the platform as one of the founders of the needle trades union.

PAUL ROSS, chairman of the AMERICAN LABOR PARTY, said that in his research on the history of New York City, he discovered the great contributions by the Jewish people toward the growth of the city.

MORRIS U. SCHAPPES, famous historian, spoke about the great changes that had taken place during the past 300 years and about the anti-semitism which the early Jews encountered. He said anti-semitism is still prevalent and should be fought.

ABRAHAM BICK, intellectual and historian, said that history should be measured by the influence the progressive forces had on the people of the period.

PAUL NOVICK, editor of the "Morning Freiheit", spoke about the role of the Yiddish press in mobilizing the common people.

JACOB M. BUDISH, executive secretary of the Committee, reported on the past activity of the organization, and this served as the basis for future plans.

CHAIM SULLER, chairman of the Resolutions and Organizational Commission, read the resolutions which embodied the following:

- 1) There is to be a celebration, October 16th, at Carnegie Hall, and all affiliated organizations should help make it a success;

NY 100-120821 (7-2)

- 2) Set up an investigative committee concerning Jewish life in the U.S. during the past 300 years; publish outlines; increase the size of the "Bulletin", the first issue of which has been published; set up a lecture bureau; publish a portfolio on the life of the Jews;
- 3) Start a contest between artists, poets and musicians for a hymn for the anniversary;
- 4) Raise a fund of about \$20,000.00 to carry out the above plans.
- 5) Organize neighborhood committees to have local celebrations, to stimulate similar celebrations in all the cities where Jews live.
- 6) Find historic places in New York where tablets might be erected.

ITCHE GOLDBERG, of the COMMITTEE FOR PROGRESSIVE JEWISH EDUCATION, read a manifesto "which is an appeal and a call to the entire Jewish population to participate in the great historic celebration of the 300th anniversary of the Jewish community in the United States".

JACK GOLDMAN, chairman of the Nominations Commission, proposed a committee of 100 people to carry out the resolutions. This committee elected J.M. BUDISH executive secretary of the committee.

Among those who delivered greetings to the conference were: MIKE GOLD; M. BRECHER, of the Fur Workers; JEAN KRASAVINA, authoress; LEAH NELSON, who spoke for the EMMA LAZARUS CLUBS; BEN FIELD, speaking for the PROGRESSIVE JEWISH CHILDRENS SCHOOLS; IRVING GREENBERG, for the Jewish Writers Club of the Y.K.U.F.; CHAIM SULLER, for the JEWISH MUSIC ALLIANCE; LOUIS DAVIDSON, for the trade union group; FRANK KIRK, for the Y.K.U.F. art section; LOUIS HARAP, for "JEWISH LIFE".

S. BECKER proposed the conference condemn the fascist bill aimed at the progressive press. This was passed.

MIRIAM BAUMEL called upon the assemblage to rise in honor of the first anniversary of the death of martyrs Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. It was done.

LEAH NELSON and S. BECKER were secretaries.

Translated by SE HYMAN M. RABINOWITZ

Sometime ago I spoke on the phone with one of your agents regarding the author of the enclosed story, is it plausible that this young man went to Africa JUSr to get the background for his story. Or is he part of the net of that Big Game hunting outfit that preys on the free peoples of the world?

The other pamphlet enclosed is the one I also spoke about to your agent at that time but was unable to locate then to send it in.

This Norman Corwin is the same party that has been investigated for subversive activities, he is now in California writing and producing things for a movie company out there I understand and also for C & S with whom he was connected with here in New York. Norman Corwin's wife is the sister to Sam Locke the author of the enclosed story.

In the past few months S.L. has been away again, many other people have been coming in and out of his apartment.

He was very heartsick as he was all prepared to go to Holland on some research(?) but at the last minute his passage was cancelled, had all his travel agents, etc...

He then said that he had a big Broadway show to do....it just doesn't add up to me and that's why I'm writing. I do not want to be classed as a trouble maker or alarmist but there are things, sometime, one feels he must do.

Sincerely yours

67D

*J. Harrington*

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AUG 13 1954  
FBI - NEW YORK  
J.G. HARRINGTON

Each destroyed  
JGH

100-107111-1562

290 Broadway  
New York 7, New York

August 20, 1954

  
Dear 

*b7D*  
Receipt is acknowledged of your recent letter, with  
enclosures.

Your interest in forwarding this information to us is  
indeed appreciated. You may be assured that it will receive  
appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,

100-107111  
JAH:IM

JAMES J. KELLY  
Special Agent in Charge

*92*  
*100-107111-1563*

**FILE #** 100-107111

**SUBJECT** ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

**SERIAL** 1565 **DATE** 8/24/54

**CONSISTING OF** 1 **PAGES**

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

**FILE #** 100-107111

**SUBJECT** ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

**SERIAL** 1566 **DATE** 8/25/54

**CONSISTING OF** 2 **PAGES**

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>8/25/54</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>8/9-13,16/54</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOHN F. BURKE</b>
TITLE <b>NEWARK</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - C</b>
TITLE <b>NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, was.</b>			

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CIs report little committee activity other than Memorial Meeting for ROSENBERGs, 6/16/54 in Newark and a drive for funds to secure a new attorney for MORTON SOBELL. Committee circulated petitions for an investigation of Attorney General's Office and for conduct of ROSENBERG case. Committee's headquarters remains at 572 Prospect Street, Maplewood, N.J. Activities set out.

*P\**  
- RUC -

## DETAILS:

All informants mentioned in this report are of known reliability.

For the purpose of brevity, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case, also known as the National ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee, and the National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the ROSENBERG Case will be referred to in this report as the NCSJR, the NRSC and the NCSJ.SRC, respectively.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		100-10711-1567
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED AUG 26 1954 FBI - NEW YORK
6 - Bureau (100-387835) (Reg. Mail) 3 - New York (100-10711) (Reg. Mail) 1 - G-2 (Reg. Mail) 1 - OSI (Reg. Mail) 1 - DIO (Reg. Mail) 2 - Newark (100-36202)		

PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Newark Confidential Informant [redacted] has advised that b7D  
the New Jersey section of the National Committee to Secure  
Justice in the ROSENBERG Case is a Communist dominated and  
inspired organization.

The COMMUNIST PARTY has been  
designated by the Attorney  
General of the United States  
pursuant to Executive Order  
10450.

1. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

b7D On [redacted] Newark Confidential Informant,  
[redacted] advised that the New Jersey ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee,  
572 Prospect Street, Maplewood, New Jersey, during the month  
of December, conducted a drive to gain signatures to an  
"Amicus Brief" which they planned to send to the Supreme Court  
in order to obtain a new trial for MORTON SOBELL.

[redacted] b7D  
[redacted]  
announcing that an art sale and auction would be held at the  
home of Doctor and Mrs. HAROLD LIPPMAN on May 22, 1954 under  
the auspices of the New Jersey ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee.

[redacted] b1  
Newark Confidential Informant [redacted] has identified b7D  
Dr. HAROLD LIPPMAN as a member of the NJCP.

On June 15, 1954, the "Newark Evening News", a daily  
newspaper published in Newark, New Jersey carried an advertisement

for a "Memorial Meeting, Wednesday, June 16, 1954, 8:30 P.M., 516 Clinton Avenue, Newark." The article contained a poem entitled, "If We Die" by ETHEL ROSENBERG.

II. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

[REDACTED]

b7D

b7D

On March 16, 1954, Newark Confidential Informant [REDACTED] reported that the Progressive Party held a rally for Civil Liberties at the Essex House in Newark, New Jersey. According to the informant, at this rally a petition addressed to the Honorable ROBERT C. HENDRINSON, a member of the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, was circulated. This petition was issued by the New Jersey ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee, 572 Prospect Street, Maplewood, New Jersey, and it reflected that the signers believed in the cause of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL and felt that the U.S. Attorney General's Office failed to carry out its responsibilities with respect to achieving justice and used every means at its command to send the ROSENBERGs to their death and SOBELL to Alcatraz for thirty years.

572 Prospect Street, Maplewood, New Jersey is the home of Doctor LEONARD and FANNIE TUSHNET.

LEONARD TUSHNET, according to Newark [REDACTED] is the Chairman of the New Jersey section of the NRSC.

b7D

FANNIE and LEONARD TUSHNET have been identified as members of the New Jersey CP by Newark [REDACTED]

MI 100-36202

b7D

Newark [REDACTED] advised that the Progressive Party in New Jersey is controlled and dominated by the NJCP.

On June 29, 1954, Newark Confidential Informant T-7 reported that the New Jersey ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee was requesting "sacrifice contributions" from individuals in the state for the SOBELL defense. The informant stated that a new development had taken place which involved the securing of Professor LOVE, former head of the Character Committee of the Illinois Bar and a professor at Northwestern University, as the Attorney for the case. The informant stated that the committee believed that in addition to the important prestige LOVE brought to the case, he has available a research staff capable of conducting the necessary research for the case. The informant further related that the committee felt that it was necessary to raise a very large sum of money by the end of July, 1954, to assure LOVE a financial cushion with which to work and to organize a staff.

- RUC

- 1 -

NK 100-36202

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number where Located</u>
T-1 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]			
T-2 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		
T-3 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	R.V. CLARK	100-39273-1B1-27
T-4 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]			
T-5 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	F.J. LUSKY	100-26656-1A-23
T-6 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	R.V. CLARK	134-87-1B1-42
T-7 NK 1945-S*	6/29/54	6/29/54		
T-8 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]			

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JOHN F. BURKE, 12/28/53 at Newark.

b7D

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)

DATE: August 25, 1954

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-36202)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Rerep of SA JOHN F. BURKE, 8/25/54 at Newark,  
copies of which are enclosed.

In view of the limited activity of the instant  
committee in New Jersey, this case is being marked RUC.  
In the event information is received indicating renewed  
committee activity, it will be re-opened and a report  
submitted by this office.

CC: New York (100-107111) (Reg. Mail) *Bureau*

Encl. - 6

JFB:JAC

REG. MAIL

*J.A. Huntington* *100-107111-1568*

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FBI - NEW YORK	

*[Signature]*

RADIOGRAM

DIRECTOR, FBI  
SAC, LOS ANGELES

SAC  
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DIV. 16

9/2/54

ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE, IS-C, DAYLET. [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] ADVISES HELEN SOBELL, WHO IS MAKING EXTENDED VISIT IN LA IS SPEAKER HEADING DRIVE TO EFFECT TRANSFER OF MORTON SOBELL FROM ALCATRAZ. THE NAME OF SUBJECT COMMITTEE HAS AGAIN BEEN CHANGED, AND IT IS KNOWN AS THE QUOTE LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL UNQUOTE IN APPARENT EFFORT TO DIVORCE ROSENBERG CASE FROM THAT OF SOBELL'S. THIS COMMITTEE IS CIRCULATING PETITIONS ADDRESSED TO JAMES B. BENNETT, BUREAU OF PRISONS, WHICH STATE AS FOLLOWS: QUOTE ALCATRAZ WAS CONCEIVED AS A PRISON FOR CRIMINALS WHO, BY THE NUMBER AND VIOLENCE OF THEIR CRIMES, THEIR ATTEMPTS AT ESCAPE, BY ATTACKS ON PRISON GUARDS, MUST BE KEPT IN EXTREME ISOLATION. IT IS A MAXIMUM SECURITY, MINIMUM PRIVILEGE INSTITUTION DESIGNED TO AROUSE FEAR THROUGHOUT THE PENAL SYSTEM BY ITS VERY NAME. MORTON SOBELL, A YOUNG SCIENTIST, CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE AND SENTENCED TO THIRTY YEARS, HAS BEEN IN ALCATRAZ SINCE THANKSGIVING DAY, NINETEEN FIFTY TWO. MR. SOBELL HAS NEVER BEEN CHARGED WITH ANY PREVIOUS CRIME.

WNP:bla  
100-41648  
cc: 1 - 100-43372 (DAYLET)  
1 - San Francisco (REGISTERED)  
1 - New York (REGISTERED)

Source: [REDACTED] to  
SA M. F. MORRISON, 9/31/54. b7D

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100-107111-1569

PAGE TWO

HE HAS AN OUTSTANDING SCHOOL AND WORK RECORD. HE HAS BEEN A GOOD HUSBAND AND FATHER. WE BELIEVE THAT IMPRISONMENT OF MORTON SOBELL AT ALCATRAZ IS AN UNUSUAL AND UNPRECEDENTED PUNISHMENT. WE THEREFORE RESPECTFULLY PETITION THAT MORTON SOBELL BE TRANSFERRED TO A REGULAR FEDERAL INSTITUTION, UNQUOTE. COPIES OF THIS PETITION ARE BEING FORWARDED BY SEPARATE COMMUNICATION.

MALONE

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

**CONFIDENTIAL**

P.R./m

REPORT MADE AT <b>BOSTON</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>SEP 7 1954</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>PAUL H. ROTHMAN, JR.</b>
TITLE <b>THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, aka The National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee, The Boston Committee To Secure Clemency in the Rosenberg Case</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - C INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Informant reports THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE relatively inactive in the Boston, Massachusetts, area.

[REDACTED]

Checking account of Committee in First National Bank, Boston, Massachusetts, closed out on June 23, 1954. Affiliation of Boston Branch with the National Office of THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE set out. Officers of Committee identified as HIRSH T. SKY, member of East Coast Regional Board and member of National Policy Committee, and SUE KERTZ, local head of organization in Boston, Massachusetts, area. T. SKY and [REDACTED] identified as Communist Party members. [REDACTED] Article in local newspaper identified Committee as Communist group.

DET. 113:

The title of this report is being marked "Changed" as Boston Informants T-3 and T-4 advised the Committee became officially known in late 1953 and during 1954 as THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF Classified  
DATE 8/27/70

DECLASSIFIED BY 4413  
ON 11/17/01

APPROVED AND  
FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

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- 6 - Bureau (100-3799) (Reg. Mail)
- ④ - New York (100-107111) (Reg. Mail)
- 1 - HQ, 1st Naval District, Boston
- 1 - OSI, Westover Field, Mass.
- 1 - O-2, Governors Island, New York
- 3 - Boston (100-27290)

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
**SEP 8 1954**  
FBI - NEW YORK

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All Informants utilized in this report are of known reliability unless otherwise specified.

THE NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBEILL COMMITTEE

b7D Boston Informant [redacted] stated THE NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBEILL COMMITTEE, since its inception in the fall of 1953, has been known in the Boston, Massachusetts area as the BOSTON ROSENBERG-SOBEILL COMMITTEE, THE BOSTON CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBEILL COMMITTEE, THE BOSTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG-SOBEILL CASE, THE ROSENBERG-SOBEILL COMMITTEE, THE SOBEILL COMMITTEE and THE COMMITTEE TO FREE ETHEL SOBEILL.

Boston Informant [redacted] stated that each of the above names refers to one and the same organization, namely, THE NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBEILL COMMITTEE.

On October 13, 1953, Boston Informant T-2 advised that a national conference of THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE was held in Chicago, Illinois, on October 10 and 11, 1953, and that the NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBEILL COMMITTEE was founded on October 11, 1953.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBEILL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Boston Informant T-3 and T-4 advised in December, 1953, that THE NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBEILL COMMITTEE during December, 1953, took the name of THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBEILL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.

b7D Boston Informant [redacted] stated in [redacted] 1954, that the official name of the Committee was THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBEILL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, but that the organization in the Boston, Massachusetts, area continues to be referred to as THE NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBEILL COMMITTEE.

JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG AND MORTON SOBEILL

On March 29, 1951, JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBEILL were convicted in United States District Court, Southern District of New York, of conspiracy to commit espionage for the Soviet Union. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were sentenced by the Trial Judge, The Honorable IRVING R. KAUFMAN, to be executed and MORTON SOBEILL was sentenced to thirty years in prison.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953.

MORTON SOBEILL is presently incarcerated in Alcatraz Prison.

ES 100-27290

**I. SCOPE AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR HORTON SCHELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE**

Boston Informant [redacted] stated as of [redacted] 1954, THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR HORTON SCHELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE and the NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SCHELL COMMITTEE were referred to interchangeably and were one and the same organization.

[redacted]

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

[redacted] stated DAVID LANE, an attorney from New York City and an assistant to [redacted] who acted as counsel for SCHELL and [redacted] spoke at a meeting of The Peoples Victory Forum held in Dorchester, Massachusetts, on March 20, 1954.

[redacted] discussed the ROSENBERGS and SCHELL and stated that the U.S. Government was making SCHELL a scapegoat for refusing to be a "test case" and making him suffer by being placed on a thousand dollar fine and attorneys.

[redacted] LANE alleged that SCHELL was being kept in Alcatraz Prison because of lack of funds and support and urged those present to contribute to the [redacted] and United States Attorney General HENRY J. HUGHES to get SCHELL released to the West Coast. The informant stated that after LANE spoke, SUE ROSENBERG took up donations from those present to be used for the benefit of HORTON SCHELL.

The Peoples Victory Forum was a transmission belt for Communist Party propaganda.

[redacted] identified SUE ROSENBERG as Chairman of the [redacted] Branch of the Communist Party in [redacted] January 30, 1954.

[redacted]

b7D

**II. FINANCIAL ACTIVITY OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE**

The following information was furnished on the usual confidential basis and is not to be made public except in a proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

On February 20, 1953, a Special Checking Account was opened on behalf of THE BOSTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEQUENCY IN THE ROSENBERG CASE at the First National Bank, Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts, in the name of LILLYN SHUBOW.

On August 2, 1954, Boston Informant [redacted] furnished the following activity in the account of LILLYN SHUBOW, Special, First National Bank, Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts, from January 31, 1954, to June 23, 1954.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEPOSITS</u>	<u>WITHDRAWALS</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
1/31/54			\$75.18
6/23/54		\$75.18	00.00

Boston Informant [redacted] advised this account was closed out by personal withdrawal on June 23, 1954, with no reason given for closing the account.

Boston Informant [redacted] identified LILLYN SHUBOW as a "member of or associated with the Communist Party in Massachusetts."

**III. AFFILIATION OF THE BOSTON CHAPTER WITH THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE**

Boston Informant T-2 stated at a National Conference of THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE held on October 10, 11, 1953, in Chicago, Illinois, HERMAN T. SKY, of Boston, was appointed as one of five individuals composing the Policy Committee.

HERMAN T. SKY  
HERMAN T. SKY



BS 100-27290

Boston Informant T-2 stated during the aforementioned Conference T. SKY was called on for his comments at which time he stated that it was inconsistent for those who believed that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG as well as ALTON SOBELL were innocent to pursue the idea of attempting to have ALTON SOBELL'S thirty year sentence reduced.

Boston Informant [REDACTED]

HERMAN T. SKY was a Communist Party member [REDACTED] b7D

#### IV. OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR ALTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Boston Informant T-2 stated HERMAN T. SKY of Boston, a member of the East Coast Regional Board of THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, represented the Boston, Massachusetts, area at a National Conference held on October 10 and 11, 1953, at Chicago, Illinois. T. SKY TAM SKY

[REDACTED] b7D

Boston Informant [REDACTED] SUZ KAGITZ appeared to be in charge of THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR ALTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.

#### V. HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR ALTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - BOSTON BRANCH

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

#### VI. SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

The May 18, 1954, issue of the "Boston Post", a daily newspaper published in Boston, Massachusetts, contained an editorial captioned "New Communist Front" which read as follows:

"For the sake of serving notice on citizens who might be taken in by another procommunist group we bring the tidings that there is a so-called 'six-week period of mourning' for the executed ROSENBERG atomic spies. It is being spearheaded by an organization titled the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

"Morton Sobell is at present in Alcatraz, and the big procommunist pitch is now to bring pressure to bear to have him transferred to another Federal institution. That's the stated objective. But, seeking the aid of clergymen, labor leaders, social workers, members of professions and community leaders, the procommunists hope to build up a nice little nest egg for the communists.

"Sobell was convicted in a fair trial of being part of the Rosenberg spy cell, and is fortunate that his life was spared. The communists have been using the Rosenberg children to gather in donations until recently, but now they have turned to Sobell. The communists will be looking for meeting halls, donations and signatures on petitions. Don't be taken in. It's just another front organization."

- P\* -

BS 100-27290

ADMINISTRATIVE

INTERVIEWS

IDENTITY  
OF  
SOURCE

DATE OF ACTIVITY  
AND/OR DESCRIPTION  
OF INFORMATION

DATE  
RECEIVED

AGENT TO  
WHOM  
FURNISHED

FILE  
WHERE  
LOCATED

T-1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RICHARD T.  
CLANCY  
(written)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RICHARD T.  
CLANCY  
(orally)

Instant  
report

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RICHARD T.  
CLANCY  
(orally)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RICHARD T.  
CLANCY

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RICHARD T.  
CLANCY  
(orally)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RICHARD T.  
CLANCY  
(orally)

100-27290-600

T-2  
CG-5923-S\*

National Conference  
of NCTSDC  
10/10,11/53

10/13/53

10/10,11/53

10/10,11/53

ELMER T. SKY  
member of East  
Coast Regional  
Board

10/10,11/53

T-3  
CS NY-18-S

Change of name  
of Committee  
12/53

12/21/53

S. JACOB J.  
BIRNEY;  
S. L. J.  
T.C. BOH

NY 100-10711-  
13650



ES 100-27290

ADMINISTRATIVE (Continued)

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED</u>	<u>FILE WHERE LOCATED</u>
T-4 CS BY-426-S	Change of name of Committee 12/53	12/17/53	S. EVERETT A. ELNE; SE V. E. McPLIN	NY File 100-107111- 1365B
T-5 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	PAUL A. KLINE (written)	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	PAUL A. KLINE (orally)	100-5990
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	PAUL A. KLINE (written)	[REDACTED]
T-6 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
T-7 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	CLEBERT A. O'BRIEN (written)	[REDACTED]
T-8 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	RICHARD F. CLANCY (written)	[REDACTED]
T-9 [REDACTED] First National Bank, Boston, Mass.	Financial activity of the Committee and closing of Bank Account	8/2/54	RALPH B. CLUFF, JR. (orally)	100-27290-611

b7D

BS 100-27290

AD INVESTATIVE (Continued)

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED</u>	<u>FILE WHERE LOCATED</u>
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T-10

T-11

LEADS

BOSTON DIVISION

At Boston, Massachusetts

Will continue to follow and report the activities of captioned organizations.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent PAUL L. ROTHEN II, JR., dated February 26, 1954, at Boston.

Report of Special Agent CHARLES T. RYAN dated March 10, 1954, at Chicago.



SAC, Cleveland (100-20243)

September 7, 1954

Director, FBI (100-387835)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

67D Re Cleveland letter dated August 25, 1954,  
with copies to New York, which set forth information  
relative to [REDACTED] the captioned organiza-  
tion subsequent to the report of Special Agent Joseph T.  
Logue, dated December 18, 1953, at Cleveland.

67D It is desired that the Cleveland Office  
submit a RUC report reflecting the details [REDACTED]

✓ 2cc - New York (100-107111) (For Information)

100-107111-1672

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 10 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*Handwritten signature: J. A. [unclear]*

FILE STRIPPED  
BY *g* ON 3/25/72

**FILE DESCRIPTION**

**NEW YORK FILE**

**ROSENBERG/  
SUBJECT SOBELL COPIPNTTEE**

**FILE NO. 100-107111**

**VOLUME NO. 41**

**SERIALS 1573**

**THRU**

**1582**

File No: 100-107111Re: ROSENBERG / SORRELL COMMITTEEDate: 1/78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1573	9-8-54	DHSA TO SAC MEMO	2	2	
1574	9-9-54	NY REPORT TO HQ	12	12	Proces 10-10-78 R1268 Bufile # <del>65-58236</del>
1575	9-9-54	HQ LETTER TO NK	1	1	
1576	9-10-54	NY LETTER TO IP	1	1	
1577	9-13-54	CG LETTER TO HQ	6	6	
1577A	9-14-54	LASA TO SAC MEMO	2	0	
1578	9-16-54	MM REPORT TO HQ	5	0	
1578A	9-20-54	LASA TO SAC MEMO	2	2	
1579	9-21-54	NY TELETYPE TO HQ	1	0	
1579A	9-21-54	LA AIRTEL TO HQ	1	1	
1580	9-22-54	MP LETTER TO NY	1	1	
1581	9-22-54	LA LETTER TO NY	3	-	NY FILE # 100-109849

Re: ROSENBERG / SOBELL COMMITTEE

Date: 1/1  
(month/year)

FOI/DOJ

U. S. Department of Justice

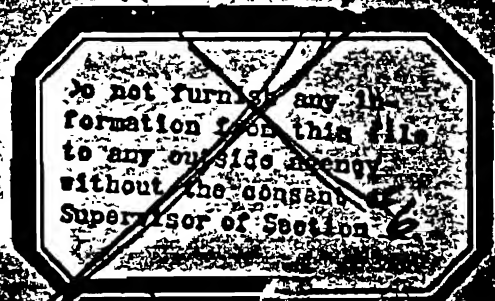
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# FEDERAL BUREAU

of

*Profile 100-387935*  
**INVESTIGATION**

*Label removed  
per supervisor*



NO INFORMATION  
SHOULD BE  
FURNISHED  
BY CORRESPONDENT

See also Nos.

- NPE Annual Sub File H*
- NPE Daily Worker Sub File B*
- NPE National Guardian Sub File C*
- NPE Morning Freiheit Sub File D*
- Proclamation Summary Sub File E*
- NY Document Sub File F*
- NY Daily Worker Sub File G*

SAC (100-3766)

9/8/54

SA FURMAN N. GREER

PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS - C

On 8/6/54, SA JAMES E. JARBOE obtained the following material from a trash cover maintained on the residence of SANDY SMITH, 1714 South 20th Street, Philadelphia. [REDACTED]

1. A one page mimeographed letter dated 6/19/54, under the letterhead "Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the Rosenberg Case," P.O. Box No. 805, Philadelphia 5, Pa. The letter was signed with the reproduced signature of JEAN D. FRANTJIS, Executive Secretary.

The letter in substance points out the unfair trial received by the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL in connection with their conviction by the U.S. Government for committing espionage against the United States. In this connection, the above committee is laying plans for the ROSENBERG Memorial Week End, 6/25, 26, 27/54. The letter urges the recipient to attend a meeting of the committee on 6/22/54, at 8:30 p.m., at the committee's Headquarters, Room 30, 3rd floor, 932 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, where final plans will be made for the aforementioned week end.

The above item is being retained as an exhibit in PH 100-37667-18-25-18.

2. A two page flyer issued by "The National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the Rosenberg Case," 1050 6th Avenue, New York 18, N.Y. The front of the flyer reads "Never let them change the truth of our innocence", ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, June 19, 1954." The inside page of the flyer contains a poem by ETHEL ROSENBERG entitled "If We Die."

FMG:JSR

cc: [REDACTED] oc

By R/S 2cc to New York

100-107111-1573

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
SEP 9 1954  
NEW YORK  
J. A. [Signature]



PH 100-3766

Memorandum, SAC

9/8/54

This item is being retained as an exhibit in PH 100-37667-1B-

25-19.

3. A two page flyer entitled "Was There a ROSENBERG-SOBEKLL Spy Ring at Fort Monmouth?" issued by the Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBEKLL in the Rosenberg Case. The flyer urges the reader to:

- (1) Request Senator WILLIAM LANGER, Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, U.S. Senate office building, Washington, D.C., that his committee investigate the imprisonment of MORTON SOBEKLL in Alcatraz by the Attorney General's Office. Also request that the Senate Judiciary Committee investigate the conduct of the Attorney General's Office in the entire ROSENBERG-SOBEKLL case.
- (2) Request JAMES V. BENNETT, Director of Prisons, c/o Justice Department, Washington, D.C., that he transfer MORTON SOBEKLL from Alcatraz to a regular prison.
- (3) Hear more facts at the Rosenberg Memorial Meeting, Saturday, 6/26/54, Baker Hall, 2026 North 32 Street, 8:30 p.m., Philadelphia - Mrs. HELEN SOBEKLL, Presentation: "The Rock."

This item is being retained as an exhibit in PH 100-37667-1B-

25-20.

Two copies of this memo are being furnished by R/S to New York in view of Mrs. HELEN SOBEKLL's scheduled appearances in Philadelphia and due to the fact that item No. 2 mentioned in this memo was issued by the National Committee of captioned organization.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**CONFIDENTIAL**

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>9/9/54</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>8/12, 16, 17/54</b>	REPORT MADE BY <i>Harrington</i> <b>EDWARD J. CHILL jmc</b>
TITLE <b>NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, was</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY-C</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund created 8/19/53 for purpose of providing maintenance, support, education, and other necessities for sons of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, executed Soviet agents. \$48,839.19 are net collections of Fund. Expenditures totaled \$7,514.24. Balance of Fund as of 6/30/54 amounted to \$41,324.95. Jero Publishing Company, Inc., organized for purpose of publishing a book known as "Death House Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg". As of 6/30/54, total sales amounted to \$25,639.42.

**DETAILS:**

The following information was made available by T-1, of known reliability:

**THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND**

According to T-1 the Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund was created by a trust indenture dated August 19, 1953. EMANUEL H. BLOCH was appointed sole trustee until the appointment of additional trustees.

*OK* [redacted] the following individuals b7d agreed to act as trustees for the Fund:

DECLASSIFIED BY 913 RD/SPD  
ON 2-10-78

**CONFIDENTIAL**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>100-107111-1574</b>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <b>6-Bureau (100-387835) (RM) 1-Chicago (Info) (RM) 1-Cleveland (Info) (RM)</b>		APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF <i>[Signature]</i> DATE <i>APR 2-1962</i>

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1-Washington Field (Info) (RM)

NY 100-107111

~~SHIRLEY GRAHAM~~  
~~MORI AUEL~~  
~~JAMES ROBINSON~~  
~~M. L. COLA, SECRET~~

[REDACTED] after the death of  
EMANUEL BLOCH, GLORIA AGRIN agreed to act as trustee of b7d  
the Fund.

[REDACTED] b7d  
The purpose of the Trust Fund is to  
provide for the maintenance, support, education, and  
other necessities for the sons of JULIUS and ETHEL  
ROSENBERG, MICHAEL ALAN and ROBERT HARRY ROSENBERG.

It should be noted that JULIUS and ETHEL  
ROSENBERG were executed on June 19, 1953, having been  
convicted and sentenced for conspiracy to commit espionage  
on behalf of Soviet Russia, in the United States  
District Court, Southern District of New York.

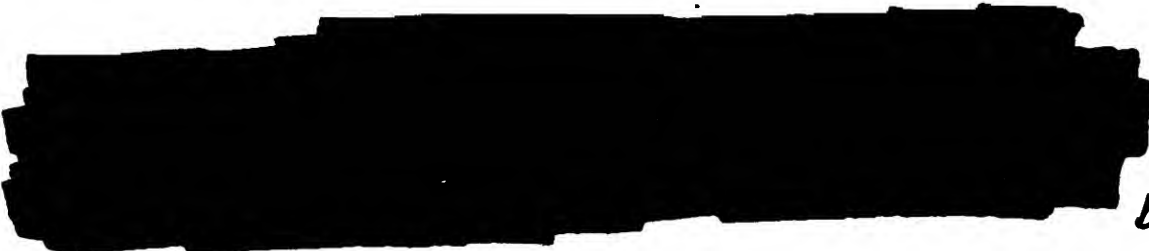
T-1 continued by advising that the goal  
set for the Fund by the Board of Trustees [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] was \$75,000.00. Under the indenture the  
trustees are empowered to disburse all funds for expenses  
that may be found necessary and advisable in the administra-  
tion of the Trust Fund. T-1 noted that the trust inden-  
ture is dated August 19, 1953, however, solicitations of  
funds was commenced on July 8, 1953. All funds collected  
from that day to September 17, 1953 were, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] held in the office of b7d  
EMANUEL BLOCH.

On September 17, 1953 a checking account  
was opened at the Chase National Bank, Worth Street branch,  
with two deposits totaling \$3,324.67. This amount reported-  
ly represented the total contributions up to that date  
and that prior to that date no expenses of any sort had  
been incurred.

The informant has been further advised that  
since the checking account has been opened, all contribu-  
tions received have been deposited to that account and  
expenses incurred were disbursed from the same account.

NY 100-107111

The procedure employed by the trustees of the Fund in regards to public contributions, is to acknowledge them by a numbered receipt. The informant advised that committees were set up throughout the United States and Canada for the purpose of securing money for this Fund and for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.



b7d

<u>Contributors</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
National Committee to Secure Justice in Rosenberg Case	7/14/53	\$ 500.00
Boro Park Dedication Committee	7/21/53	50.00
Rosenberg Defense Committee of Stockton, California		6.35
Staff of National Guardian	7/24/53	50.00
<u>Mr. and Mrs. S. HISS</u>	7/24/53	2.00
Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	7/24/53	46.00
<u>T. GIBBY</u>	8/3/53	217.00
Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	8/21/53	62.02
Boro Park Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenberg Sobell Case	8/21/53	15.00
Cleveland Committee to Secure Justice	9/1/53	22.00

NY 100-107111

<u>Contributors</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>SARAH BLOCK</u>	9/9/53	\$ 50.00
<u>JOE GRANAT</u>	9/23/53	250.00
Detroit Friends	9/23/53	375.00
Miami Committee	9/30/53	47.00
Chicago Committee	10/2/53	107.34
Valley Stream Committee	10/6/53	22.00
Miami Committee	10/7/53	35.00
<u>MALCOLM SHARP</u>	10/9/53	200.00
Chicago	10/16/53	19.50
<u>Dr. RUTH BLEIER</u>	10/21/53	160.00
Miami Committee	10/21/53	20.00
<u>W. SHARPE</u>	10/21/53	10.00
N. Jersey Patterson Area Group of Friends	10/27/53	214.75
Friendship Club	10/31/53	5.00
National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	10/31/53	5,500.00
Friends	11/2/53	2,502.00
Dorchester Friends	11/2/53	353.45
East Side Friends	11/2/53	896.20
New Jersey Rosenberg Committee	11/12/53	5,000.00
Fire Island Friend	11/13/53	130.00

NY 100-107111

<u>Contributors</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
E. H. BLOCK	11/18/53	\$ 100.00
Toronto Friends	11/19/53	15.00
Toronto Friends	11/19/53	10.00
Toronto Friends	11/19/53	1,373.92
<del>G. F. PARTRIDGE</del>	11/23/53	1,000.00
Chicago-Rosenberg-Sobell	11/25/53	831.60
<del>M. H. BAKER</del>	11/27/53	355.00
Ithaca, N.Y.	11/27/53	49.50
Southside Committee	12/1/53	660.00
Tucson Friends	12/2/53	295.00
Chicago Committee	12/7/53	90.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. AGRIN	12/9/53	10.00
<del>Queens Friends</del>	12/14/53	240.00
Friends Sonoma County	12/16/53	745.00
Phoenix Friends	12/17/53	183.00
<del>D. WHITMAN</del>	12/21/53	241.00
<del>Chait's</del>	12/22/53	210.00
<del>Queens Friends</del>	12/23/53	34.00
Lower Westchester Committee to S.R.	12/26/53	100.00
<del>A. WATSON</del>	12/28/53	333.67

NY 100-107111

<u>Contributors</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Bay Area Committee	12/29/53	\$ 754.83
Group of California	12/29/53	75.00
Denver Friends	12/30/53	82.04
Erste Rzeskower KUV	12/30/53	3.00
<u>R. LEOPOLD</u>	1/1/54	227.00
Berkeley Friends	1/8/54	314.61
Springfield Friends	1/11/54	107.00
<u>Regina, Sask. Committee</u>	1/11/54	224.26
<u>Vancouver Rosenberg Memorial</u>	1/13/54	862.82
<u>11th AD ALP</u>	1/20/54	10.00
South Side Clemency Committee	1/22/54	152.01
Montreal Committee	1/22/54	100.00
Tucson Friends	1/25/54	100.00
Los Angeles Rosenberg Childrens Trust Fund	1/25/54	6,500.00
Miami Friends	1/28/54	75.00
Edmonton Friends	1/28/54	165.00
Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case	2/4/54	1,625.00
Washington, D.C.	2/17/54	204.00
National Guardian	2/25/54	50.00

NY 100-107111

The following schedule will show in detail the disbursements made from the account from its inception on September 17, 1953 to June 30, 1954:

Total Contributions Received \$ 48,839.19

Disbursements from Accounts

Fund Raising Activities

Alice Citron, Campaign Manager	\$1,100.00
<del>Travel Expenses</del>	<del>1,268.37</del>
Advertising	299.92
Prompt Press	207.03
<del>Minna Barlow</del>	<del>150.00</del>
<del>Elias Shatz</del>	<del>20.60</del>
Mailing Lists	19.50
Adelphi Typing Bureau	<u>6.70</u>

3,072.12

General Expenses

Lewis J. Graham & Co., Auditors	75.00
Photostats	17.58
Bank Charges	<u>1.65</u>

94.23

Board and Maintenance of Children

Bernard Bach	825.00
<del>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Meoropol</del>	<del>693.55</del>
S. Rosenberg	835.00
Margaret Morrison, Governess	770.00
Clothes, Medical Care, Camp supplies	293.34
"Y" Camp	808.00
Sidney Rosen, Music Lessons	73.00
Rodolph Sholem	<u>50.00</u>

4,347.89

Total Disbursements

7,514.24

Balance of Fund, June 30, 1954

\$41,324.95

NY 100-107111.

T-1 advised that in connection with the fund raising activities of this Fund, the trustees ceased their solicitation campaign in February, 1954 and that subsequently thereto only two more items were received by the fund, the last one on April 8, 1954.

[REDACTED]

b7d

As shown above, the balance of the Fund as of June 30, 1954 was \$41,324.95. These funds are presently held in the following accounts:

Chase National Bank - Worth Street Branch	
Checking Account - Balance per bank May 26, 1954	\$ 2,824.95
Savings Account #22-9465, opened 5/3/54	2,500.00
East River Savings Bank, 55 John Street	
Savings Account #10,321, opened 5/3/54	9,000.00
Bowery Savings Bank, 110 East 42nd Street	
Savings Account #777,772, opened 6/9/54	9,000.00
Irving Savings Bank, 115 Chambers Street	
Savings Account #252,409, opened 4/28/54	9,000.00
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers Street	
Savings Account #1,488,435, opened 4/28/54	<u>9,000.00</u>
	<u>\$41,324.95</u>

According to information received by T-1, the records of the Fund have been reviewed and have not disclosed any discrepancies in the accounting for the contributions received and an analysis of the disbursements made out of the trust funds indicates that all such disbursements were made within the terms of the trust indenture and that the monies expended for fund raising activities and general expenses were in normal proportions to the contributions received.



NY 100-107111

JERO PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

T-1 advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that EMANUEL H. BLOCH held all of the outstanding capital stock of the Jero Publishing Company, Inc. This corporation was organized for the purpose of publishing a book known as "Death House Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg". b7d

On March 4, 1953 an account called EMANUEL BLOCH, Special Account, was opened at the Chase National Bank, 335 Broadway, New York City. This account was used as a corporate depository until June 23, 1953. According to T-1 several of the bank statements and cancelled checks pertaining to this account have been misplaced and the information later obtained by T-1 in regards to this account was obtained from GLORIA GAIN.

On July 20, 1953 an account in the name of Jero Publishing Company, Inc., was opened at the Chase National Bank, 335 Broadway, New York City. For the period from March 4, 1953 to June 3, 1954 the sales totaled \$15,639.42. The production costs and other expenses were \$6,029.65, resulting in a net profit for the period, of \$9,609.77.

T-1 advised the accountants for Jero Publishing Company is the firm of Lewis J. Graham and Company, 1841 Broadway, New York City. The first edition of the book published by the company was done by the Prompt Press, 113 4th Avenue, New York City. Negotiations regarding the printing contract were conducted by BORIS COHEN for Prompt Press. Additional work in connection with the book published was handled by ANNA G. KAUFMAN, 783 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York.

The export sales and sales of rights to foreign countries was handled by ANNE MARIE COVERT, c/o World Editions, 105 East 40th Street, New York City. Arrangements for a second printing of the book are being made with the firm of Cameron and Kahn, Inc., 109 Greenwich Avenue, New York 14, New York.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

NY 100-107111.

The following is a record of the income of Jero Publishing Company for the period of March 4, 1953 to June 30, 1954:

**SALES**

**\$ 15,639.42**

**EXPENSES:**

Printing	\$4,330.37
Servicos, <del>Milton Goodman</del>	850.00
Editing, <del>Anna G. Kaufman</del>	254.50
Art Work	85.00
Typesetting	76.00
Photographs	9.23
Rent, <del>Frank Schoinner</del>	125.00
Shipping & Postage	95.40
Miscellaneous Expense	89.43
Cables	50.30
Stationery	<u>14.42</u>

**Total Expenses**

**\$ 6,029.65**

**Net Profit for the Period**

**\$ 9,609.77**

- P\* -  
**CONFIDENTIAL**

NY 100-107111

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE # AND LOCATION
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T-1

Financial information concerning Joro Publishing Company and Rosenberg Trust Fund

8/12/54

JOHN A. Instant  
HARRINGTON File

LEADS

CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, DETROIT, LOS ANGELES,  
MIAMI, NEWARK, PHOENIX, SAN FRANCISCO, WASHINGTON  
FIELD (INFORMATION)

The information furnished by informant indicates that contributions were received from the territories covered by above field offices, for which information copies of this report have been designated.

It will be noted these offices previously have furnished the office of origin with information concerning the activities of the above mentioned committee and trust fund.

NEW YORK

At New York, N.Y.

REFERENCE Bureau airtel to New York, 4/29/54.

SAC, Newark (100-36202)

September 9, 1954

Director, FBI (100-387835)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet August 25, 1954, and the report of  
SA John F. Burke dated August 25, 1954.

According to information set forth in the  
referenced report the above-captioned organization  
although not too active continues to exist in the State  
of New Jersey and has an office at Maplewood, New Jersey.

You are instructed to maintain this case in a  
pending status until such time as this organization ceases  
to exist within your division territory. The status of  
the copies of the referenced report furnished to the  
Bureau has been changed to pending inactive. The New York  
and Newark Offices are instructed to correct their copies  
accordingly.

2cc - New York (100-10711)

*corrections  
made  
see ser 1567*

100-107111-1575

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 10 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	
J. A. HARRINGTON	

9/14/54

SAC, Indianapolis (100-10652)

SAC, New York (100-107111)

SEP 10 1954

IRENE OLGA THAMEL, was  
SM-C

Reurlet, 8/11/54.

The information set forth in NY letter, 2/25/54, captioned  
"National Committee to Secure Justice in Rosenber Case;" IS-C, was  
obtained by SA EDWARD L. CANILL on 12/1/53, from Confidential Informant,  
[REDACTED] Chase National Bank, 41 Street and Broadway,  
New York City.

B7D

*map*  
EJC:JAP/11

91  
100-107111-1576

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-337835)

September 13, 1954

SAC, CHICAGO (100-25530)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
(Origin: New York)

Rerep of SA HOWARD FLETCHER, JR., dated  
February 6, 1953, at Washington, D.C.

A file review at Chicago reveals that the  
lead in referenced report, requesting information  
regarding the Communist Party and relating affiliation  
of individuals listed as having reservations at the  
Potomac Park Motor Court, Washington, D.C., in January,  
1953, has not been covered.

The following information is furnished for  
the purpose of characterizing the individuals listed in  
referenced report as having reservations at the Potomac  
Park Motor Court, Washington, D.C., in January, 1953:

A. COHEN  
7111 Ridgeland

An informant furnished information on January  
31, 1952, reflecting that a Pontiac automobile with  
1951 license 1302857, registered to A. COHEN, 7111 South  
Ridgeland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was parked in the  
vicinity of a place where other cars were parked by  
individuals attending the "All Nations Press Picnic" at  
Santa Fe Park, 91st and Wolf Road, Tiedtville, Illinois,  
on July 4, 1951. According to the informant, this picnic  
was sponsored by the CP of Illinois.

7/4/51  
CP

1/31/52

SE JAMES WELSHANS  
(Typewritten)

125-7940,  
P. 17.

B2D

REGISTERED

CTH:tmt

- (1) - New York (100-107111) (Registered)
- 1 - WFO (100-25474) (Registered)

100-107111-1577  
SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
INDEXED  
FILED  
SEP 14 1954  
FBI - NEW YORK  
HAYES

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

DOLORES MUNSEY  
942 East 33rd Street

Informant stated on January 8, 1954, that  
DOLORES MUNSEY attended the New Years Eve celebration  
sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress at UE Hall, 37  
South Ashland Avenue, on January 1, 1954.

[REDACTED] 1/1/54  
CRC

1/8/54

SA WILLIAM J.B. DALTON  
(Written)

b7D

STEPHANIE KAUFMAN  
1425 East 65th Place

An informant made available in about October,  
1952, a "greeting card" from STEPHANIE KAUFMAN to EUGENE  
DENNIS, who was at that time confined in the U.S. Peni-  
tentiary in Atlanta, Georgia, after being convicted for  
violation of the Smith Act of 1940.

[REDACTED] 10/52. 10/52 SA GEORGE A. TREATWELL 100-27967-1.

U.S. Penitentiary, b7D  
Atlanta, Georgia  
(Requested)

ENMA JOHNSON  
3708 Wrightwood

An informant furnished information on October  
5, 1944, reflecting that ENMA JOHNSON was on January 28,  
1941, a Communist.

[REDACTED] 1/28/41  
CP.

10/5/44

SA ROBERT B. DOLHOFF  
(Orally)

b7D

[REDACTED]  
b7D

[REDACTED]  
b7D

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

EDWIN G. JOHNSON  
3708 Wrightwood

Informant reported on April 2, 1954, that EDWIN G. JOHNSON was a member of the CRC in November, 1950, and was chairman of the Barron County Chapter of the CRC.

[REDACTED] 11/50  
CRC.

4/2/54

SA JOSEPH P. McCABE  
(Orally)

670

W. R. WHITE, Vice-President, Midwestern Tool Company, 3932 West Diversey Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, informed SA JOSEPH P. McCABE on April 1, 1954, that EDWIN G. JOHNSON, 3708 Wrightwood, has been employed under his supervision since January, 1947. WHITE related that JOHNSON has never admitted CP membership but defends whatever action has been taken by the Communists and the CP in any corner of the world. WHITE stated it was his impression that JOHNSON is constantly followed the program of the CP for a number of years and has contributed to numerous collections, the purpose of which was to further the cause of the CP.

MARY THOMPSON  
13025 Drexel Avenue

An anonymous source furnished information on March 1, 1946, reflecting that MARY THOMPSON, 13025 Drexel Avenue, was a member of the CP at that time with CP registration card no. 52250.

SUE VAN HOWE  
36 East 102nd Street

Informant reported on June 2, 1951, that SUE VAN HOWE attended a testimonial banquet on May 26, 1951, at the Packinghouse Center in Chicago celebrating CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's 20 years service to the CP and his election to the National Committee of the CP.

[REDACTED] 5/26/51  
CP.

6/2/51

SA CARL N. FREYMAN  
(Written)

[REDACTED] 670



DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Informant furnished information in November, 1953, indicating that SUE VAN HOUW was a member of the Roseland Branch of the CP in Chicago around 1936 or 1937.

INS, Chicago 1936 and 1937, 11/53  
CP.

Unidentified 100-14697-  
Agent 1497.  
(Written)

GENEVIEVE COLEMAN  
2641 West Washington Blvd.

Informant advised on March 30, 1953, that GENEVIEVE COLEMAN attended the International Womens Day Dinner sponsored by the Chicago Women for Peace on March 6, 1953, at UE Hall, 37 South Ashland, Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED] 3/6/53 3/30/53  
CWP.

SA ROBERT E. HAUSER  
(Written) [REDACTED]

070

WALTER MIXON  
642 East 62nd Street

An anonymous source furnished information on May 3, 1946, indicating that WALTER MIXON, 642 East 62nd Street, Chicago 37, Illinois, was at that time a member of the CP.

M. SCHOROW  
3838 West Washington Blvd.

Informant stated on August 30, 1948, that a Plymouth automobile, bearing 1948 Illinois license 355-462, registered to M. SCHOROW, was observed carrying a PA system at a Communist rally held at the corner of Roosevelt Road and Troy Street, Chicago, Illinois, on July 30, 1948.

[REDACTED] 7/30/48 8/30/48  
CP.

SA W.L. RYAN  
(Written)

100-11655.

(Requested)

070

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

RICHARD DAVIDSON  
1849 Lincoln Avenue

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED]

SAMUEL WEINBERG  
4446 South Woodlawn Avenue b7D

It is noted that the Chicago telephone directory lists a telephone for SAMUEL C. WEINBERG, 4446 South Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

On December 16, 1953, an informant furnished a printed program from the Second Annual Womens Day Tea given by the Womens Committee of the Greater Chicago Negro Labor Council, an affiliate of the National Negro Labor Council, at 4459 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois, on August 30, 1953, which contained greetings from SAMUEL C. WEINBERG.

[REDACTED] 8/30/53 12/16/53 SA JOHN E. KEATING 100-21213-  
b7D NNLC. 1B1(81).

A search of the indices of the Chicago Office reveals no information, in addition to the information furnished in the above referenced report, regarding the following individuals:

JOAN HAREHIK,  
303 South Central Avenue.

JOYCE PERLMAN,  
5015 West Maypole Avenue.

ELIZABETH MITTER,  
2741 North Leavitt.